

Does Your Watch Keep Correct Time?



No reason why any watch or clock should not do it. A watch is a most delicate piece of machinery. Ordinary attention and care will materially lengthen the life of any watch. If your watch loses or gains time it must be correctly regulated. If your watch needs cleaning or repairing it should be done by a skilled workman. Experience and skill make a workman competent. We warrant competent treatment for the most costly or the most humble timepiece entrusted to us.

Challoner & Mitchell

London & Lancashire Fire Insurance Co

OF LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND.

Reserve Funds, \$5,258,350.00.

Prompt Payments. Liberal Settlements.

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ROBERT WARD & CO., LIMITED.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA.



Don't Be Deceived

Into investing in cheap groceries. In all these matters the best is emphatically and always the cheapest. We keep only the best, but our prices provide for only a very moderate profit.

Dixie H. Ross & Co., Cash Grocers

WALL PAPER SALE!

Balance of last year's papers are selling at TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, OR FIFTY TRADING STAMPS on the Dollar. This is an opportunity to buy good papers at exceptionally low prices, for we MUST clear out all old stock to make room for new goods, of which we have an immense stock, all at low prices.

J. W. MELLOR, 76 and 78 FORT STREET, Above Douglas Street.

SHIRTS, CLOTHING OVERALLS, Etc.

MANUFACTURED BY

J. PIERCY & CO., WHOLESALE DRY GOODS. VICTORIA, B.C. ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY AND GET BETTER VALUE.

T. EARLE

Wholesale Grocer

Dealer in Fine Teas; Manufacturer of Pure Coffee and Spices Wholesale Agt. and Distributor in B. C. for Lipton's Ceylon Teas.

Seed Potatoes

Early Rose, Durbank seedling and Flour-Balls—all from selected stock. Try us. THE SYLVESTER FEED CO., LTD. City Market.

CHICKENS

Just received, a fine lot of Breeding Poultry in Light and Dark Brahma, Wyandottes, Bantams and Leghorns. Crushed Bone and Bone Meal. E. M. NODER, 12 Store St. Next E. & N. Railway.

Anheuser-Busch Brewing Ass'n Lager Beer

Made From Pure Malt. The Highest Priced Beer in The United States.

R. P. RITHET & CO., Ltd., Agts.

Better Than The Best HOUDE'S Straight Cut Cigarettes

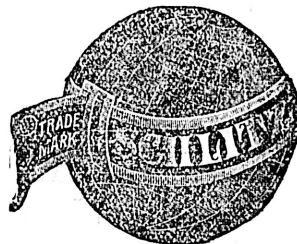
Manufactured by B. HOUDE & CO. QUEBEC.

The Inaugural Ball

At the inaugural ball given by President McKinley on the 4th

G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry was the only champagne used, thus proving that no ball or public function is complete without the G. H. Mumm's.

Pither & Leiser, Agts. for B. C.



Mining Shares Wanted

NOBLE FIVE. RAMBLER CARIBOO. CROWN'S NEST PASS COAL. WATERLOO.

FOR SALE—Shares in all B. C. mines. For quotations up to date, call at our office.

A. W. MORE & CO. Ltd, 86 Government St., next Bank of Montreal.

VICTORIA TRANSFER COMPANY, LIMITED.

Incorporated by Special Act of Parliament, 1883.

Livery & Hack Stables

19, 21, 23 Broughton St., foot of Broad Hacks, Baggage Wagons, Trucks and Busses Supplied at any hour of the day or night.

TELEPHONE CALL 129.

Andrew Usher & Co.'s

Celebrated Scotch Whiskies.

Olympia Beer

The Best Imported Lager

Victoria Agent:

W. A. WARD, BANK OF MONTREAL BUILDING.

E. C. B. BAGSHAWE

ESTATE INSURANCE FINANCIAL BROKER

General Agent For The Ottawa Fire Ins. Co. The Federal Life Ass. Co.

For Sale A bargain—Modern 9-room residence on Dallas Road. Lot 60x240, lawn tennis court. Away below assessed value.

Lord Wolsley's motion that all the papers be laid on the table was rejected by a vote of 62 to 33.

A COSTLY CHAIR. Stock Exchange Seats in Montreal Come High.

Montreal, March 15.—F. L. Hutchinson sold \$12,000 for a seat on the stock exchange this morning.

Wolsley's Defence

Former Commander-in-Chief Replies to Comments of Lord Lansdowne

Had Urged Despatch of Troops to South Africa Before the War.

His Motion to Lay All Correspondence on the Table Defeated.

London, March 15.—Under a threat from Mr. Balfour of Saturday sitting, the house sat until half past one this morning and adopted the chief items of the army estimates, these amounts being urgently needed by the government before the close of the financial year.

London, March 15.—The House of Lords was unusually crowded to-day in anticipation of the reply of Lord Wolsley, the former commander-in-chief, to the criticism of the former war secretary, Lord Lansdowne, now secretary for foreign affairs.

Lord Wolsley, in his opening remarks, said he regretted being compelled to discuss a personal matter, but he could not pass unchallenged the severe comments of Lord Lansdowne on the manner in which he had performed the duties of commander-in-chief.

Lord Lansdowne's personalities evidently had been premeditated. His indictments were grave, and almost seemed as if the personal attack had been made in order to divert attention from the question at issue, and throw upon the commander-in-chief blame for mistakes made by the government.

Until the recent debate he had never had reason to suppose that he did not possess the full confidence of Lord Lansdowne and the cabinet. Early in 1900 circumstances occurred which led him to no alternative but to resign, which he had done. If he had not possessed the cabinet's confidence, that had been an opportunity which might legitimately have been used to appoint another commander-in-chief.

Lord Wolsley then proceeded to refute the specific charges made by Lord Lansdowne. He said he had made every effort to improve the auxiliary forces. In February, 1896, he recommended that additional troops be sent to South Africa, and recommended the strengthening of the Natal garrison and defensive occupation, not of the town of Ladysmith, but of the Biggarsberg range, which was 25 miles in advance of Ladysmith, and had never considered Ladysmith and its surrounding hills to be tenable.

Lord Wolsley admitted that in common with other authorities he had underestimated the fighting power of the individual Boer. Three weeks before Kruger's declaration of war he had urged Lord Lansdowne to send out an army corps, a cavalry division and five battalions for the lines of communication, in addition to the 10,000 troops already in Africa. Such a comparatively small number of troops employed early had often achieved results which five times their number could not produce later. The mobilization of this force at that time would have produced a considerable effect in the war. If the country had not been prepared at the outbreak of war it had not been because he had not urged the gradual and unostentatious reinforcement of the forces. Lord Wolsley concluded by saying:

I have said as little as possible consistently with any justice to myself. The noble Marquis made strong personal statements which were not supported. I have made my reply, which is also unsupported. I cannot, however, leave the matter thus. I feel I am justified in moving that all the papers be laid on the table. I am prepared to prove by official documents all I have said.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, said he thought Lord Wolsley had hardly comprehended the purport of his former speech, when he said it had not been a personal attack on himself. After this breaking Lord Lansdowne's window, Lord Wolsley could hardly expect that there would not be retaliation on his own conservatory.

Proceeding, Lord Lansdowne questioned the correctness of some of Lord Wolsley's statements. He reminded Lord Wolsley that after the Glencoe disaster, Lord Wolsley had suggested that the British should fall back behind the Tugela river. If the suggestion had been given earlier it might have saved one of the most untoward disasters of the war. Lieutenant-General Sir William Buller had written a private letter to Lord Wolsley, suggesting that 40,000 men might be necessary for the campaign. Lord Lansdowne did not wish to excuse himself for under-estimating the enemy, but Lord Wolsley should bear his full share.

Lord Wolsley said he suggested another thing, the occupation of Delagoa Bay and an appeal to the colonies. Lord Lansdowne said he thought it undesirable that all the papers referring to the debate should be circulated. He was not aware that any personal charges had been made against Lord Wolsley. He regretted that Lord Lansdowne's charges against Lord Wolsley and said they were personal in the judgment of the mass of the House and the man in the street.

Lord Wolsley's motion that all the papers be laid on the table was rejected by a vote of 62 to 33.

A COSTLY CHAIR. Stock Exchange Seats in Montreal Come High.

Montreal, March 15.—F. L. Hutchinson sold \$12,000 for a seat on the stock exchange this morning.

LOOKS LIKE MURDER.

Vancouver, March 15.—(Special)—Robert Smith, C. P., watchman at New Westminster, was found dead this morning under suspicious circumstances, his head being in the water and his body out; his neck was cut from his ear to his chin on the right side. His pockets were emptied of money he was known to have had.

DEMENTED DEWET.

Boer Prisoners Say His Mind Has Been Unhinged.

Bloemfontein, March 15.—Prisoners who have lately been released by Dewet, say they think he is a madman. They aver that the terrible fatigues that he has undergone, his anxieties and the intensity of his feelings have unhinged his mind. Apart from this view of Gen. Dewet's mental state, some of his peculiarities are that he rarely sleeps within the bounds of his camp. He seeks rest outside, with a few trusted followers. Thus the orderlies of his subordinate commanders are frequently unable to find him to receive orders. His secrecy is extreme. He imparts his plans to no one. He repudiates the peace negotiations which are going on. He has declared openly to the men under him that no terms except independence will satisfy him. A recent utterance attributed to him is that after the British, he hates the Transvaalers. His whereabouts during the last two or three days are unknown, nor is it known whether Steyn is with him.

London, March 15.—According to a despatch to the Times dated March 15, from Kanielspruit, it is reported there that Generals Botha, Delarey and Dewet will meet on March 18 to discuss the situation.

On The Verge.

London, March 15.—A despatch received here from Tien-Tsin by Reuters Telegram Co., from that city to-day at 3:20 p.m., says: "The Russians are now encroaching in the disputed territory. A company of the Hong-kong regiment, with fixed bayonets in its front, while two companies of the Madras Pioneers, under the command of Major Johnson, are held in reserve. Both the Russian and British are waiting instructions from their governments."

A question in the House of Commons to-day in regard to the despatch from Tien-Tsin announcing friction between the Russian and British, elicited a confirmation from Lord George Hamilton, the secretary of state for India, who said Russia had claimed the land in dispute by virtue of a concession alleged to have been granted by China since the disturbances commenced. The authorities on the spot were dealing with the matter. The government had not sent special instructions, as throughout the China operations the British officers had shown a spirit of excessive conciliation.

THOROUGHBREDS SELL READILY

Dairymen's Association Venture in Importing Live Stock Is Appreciated

Westminster, March 15.—The auction sale of pure bred live stock went off successfully this afternoon, the sales realizing \$5,000.

Twenty-four Shorthorns averaged \$150; half of them go to Vancouver Island. The Victoria purchasers were Mr. Saward, a bull and two females, for \$410; J. A. Taylor, a bull, \$170; W. McKeon, cow, \$90.

Sanath purchasers were: Sangster & Trench, bull \$160, cow, \$135; Turgoose, two cows, \$210; Fairclough, cow, \$115. Mr. Neill, of Alberni, purchased a cow, \$100; Mr. Johnson, Cowichan, two cows, \$225.

The highest price paid for a Shorthorn bull was \$295, by Mr. Alex. Ewen, Westminster.

C. T. Corfield bought Ayrshire Queen for \$130. Two Southdown ewes and one Shropshire were secured by Mr. Evans, Cowichan, \$57; a Berkshire sow, Mr. Urquhart, Comox, \$50; Berkshire sow, Mr. Gibbons, Cowichan, \$25; Berkshire sow, Major Mutter, Cowichan, \$20; Major Mutter also bought a Chester White boar for \$16.

Poultry.—Messrs. Neill, Alberni; R. M. Palmer, Victoria, Corfield and H. D. Helmecken, each bought several birds, averaging \$2 each. The sale will fully cover all expenses.

At the annual meeting, Major Mutter was elected president; A. C. Wells, Chilliwack, vice-president; G. H. Hadwen, Duncan, secretary-treasurer. To-night the dairymen's banquet at the Hotel Guichen was also successful.

ASSENTED TO.

Manitoba Railway Bill Now Becomes Law.

Winnipeg, March 15.—(Special)—Lieut.-Governor McMillan came down to the legislature to-day and gave assent to the Northern Pacific Railway Bill. Assent was not asked for the Canadian Northern Bill, the explanation being made that it was not engrossed. About twenty members of Strathcona's arrived in the city to-day from the East.

There is no headache in Jesse Moore whiskey. That's because it is pure.

Officers For S. A. C.

Lieutenant Beer of Nelson and J. F. Foulkes, Victoria Receive Commissions.

Budget Debate at Ottawa Will Likely Last Another Week.

Mr. Borden Moves Amendment for Preferential Trade With Empire.

From Our Own Correspondent. Ottawa, March 15.—The following is the official list of nominations by His Excellency for commissions in South African constabulary:

CAPTAINS (12). Capt. H. E. Burstall, R. C. A. Major C. C. Bennett, 6th Halifax Vancouver. Capt. F. W. L. Moore, 4th Regiment Artillery, Charlottetown, P. E. I. Capt. W. T. Lawless, G. G. F. G., Ottawa. Capt. T. O. Critchley, 3rd Batt., R. C. R. Capt. A. H. Powell P. L. D. G., Ottawa. Inspector Scarth, N. W. M. P. Sergt.-Major Reading, R. D. Dragoons. Capt. Poussette, 20th Regiment, London. Lieut. Beer, Rocky Mountain Rangers, Nelson. Sergt. A. W. R. Willey (Halifax), Strathcona's Horse. W. L. McGivern, late R. C. R.

LIEUTENANTS (18). Lieut. J. C. Oland, 63rd Halifax Regiment. Lieut. A. B. Irwin, 90th Winnipeg Regiment. Lieut. Ermattinger (St. Thomas), late C. M. P. D. A. O'Meara, 8th Regiment, Quebec. J. French, N. W. M. P. W. D. McCarthy, 2nd R. C. R. Vet. Capt. Morgan, 5th Field Battery, Kingston. Capt. Foulkes, 5th Artillery, Victoria. H. A. C. MacIn, late R. C. R. G. Hampson, 5th Royal Scots. R. B. Eaton, Truro, N.S. Cadet Folger, R. M. C. Kingston. R. R. Thompson, late R. C. R. F. N. Lucritt, late R. C. R. Cadet Willette, R. M. C., Windsor, N. S. F. F. St. George. J. R. L. Atwater, late R. C. R. Lightbourn, 3rd Victorians, Montreal.

THE BUDGET DEBATE.

The budget debate was continued to-day by Sir Richard Cartwright, Messrs. Bell (Picton), Hyman and Smith (Wentworth).

Mr. Borden moved the adjournment of the debate and gave notice of an amendment declaring in favor of protection of labor, agriculture, manufacturing, mining and other industrial interests of Canada; that the duty of mutual trade preference within the Empire would promote the prosperity, unity and progress of the Empire as a whole; that at the present time, when the Australian commonwealth was laying the foundation of its fiscal system, is an opportunity for prompt, energetic steps towards the furtherance of this object; that adequate duties should be imposed upon produce and manufactures of countries not within the Empire, in all cases where such countries fail to admit Canadian products and manufactures upon fair terms. The debate will last until Thursday or Friday.

MURDERED MINISTER.

Head of Russia's Education Department Dies by Assassination.

St. Petersburg, March 15.—M. Bloieppoff, minister of public instruction, who, while holding a reception on January 27, was shot by Peter Karpovich, formerly a student at the University of Moscow, died to-day of his wound.

EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

E. Woodhull of Brandon Fined for Libel.

Winnipeg, March 15.—(Special)—At Brandon assizes to-day, E. Woodhull, acting editor of the Daily Free Press, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 for libel on John Hanbury, defendant to pay costs of private prosecution.

THE FISHERIES.

Canners Want Province to Secure the Administration.

Vancouver, March 15.—(Special)—The delegation from the Canners' Association who interviewed the British Columbia government in regard to the administration of fisheries in the province, have returned to Vancouver. They request the government to wire the Dominion government to place the administration of the salmon industry in the hands of the British Columbia authorities, on the ground that Ottawa was too far from the scene of operation to legislate wisely in the interests of the province in respect to this industry. They further suggest that the fee for fishing licenses be rendered, and that the entire amount of revenue derived from the industry be devoted to the building of hatcheries, and that should the administration be placed in the hands of the province, that everything possible will be done to enable the industry to establish itself on a more satisfactory basis than at present. The government agreed with the suggestions of the delegates and placed themselves at once in communication with the federal authorities in regard to the question of British Columbia jurisdiction.

Along the Waterfront

Three More Lumber Carriers Chartered to Load at Chemainus Mills.

Willapa Sails for Northern Cannery Ports—The Tees Arrives.

Three more fine carriers have been fixed to load lumber for various markets supplied by the big British Columbia mills at Chemainus. The recent charterers are the steel barkentine Hawaii, now at Honolulu on her first voyage from the Clyde; the James Drummond, now at Honolulu; and the Willie Rickmers, which sailed from Kolo on January 20. Negotiations are also being made for the charter of other vessels. The Alice A. Leigh, a fine carrier, for about two weeks, is still unchartered. Before she left Shanghai, 435, 0d. were offered to load with at Tacoma or Portland, but was refused, the owners wanting 45s. Now freights have lowered and the last offers made for the charter of the ship were for 37s. 0d. The difference in the rate offered some time ago and the prevailing rate in the vessel the size of the Alice A. Leigh would amount to about \$7,000.

SEALERS AT WAIMEN.

Customs Men Seized Borealis, but on Her Clearing Released Her.

Capt. Macaulay, of the Hawaiian customs office, who was left at Waiman at last reports, "to seize" the Borealis, but his seizure was a short-lived one, for on Capt. Munro going to Honolulu to take out entrance and clearance papers, the Captain had to vacate and free the schooner. The Casco, Vera and Ocean Rover were also expected at Waiman.

VIGILANT SOLD.

The Little Steamer of the Indian Department Sold Yesterday.

The steamer Vigilant, of the Indian department, which has been used for some years by Indian Agent Todd in his voyages from rancherie to rancherie in the north, was sold under the hammer by Jones, Crane & Co. at the city market yesterday morning. She was knocked down to Capt. Young, a cannery man of New Westminster, for \$1,600. He intends to use her as a cannery tender.

FOR CANNERY POINTS.

Steamer Willapa Sails for Northern Ports Well Laden.

Steamer Willapa sailed from Turner-Beeton's wharf last night for Nas and the intervening canneries and way ports. She had an average number of saloon passengers, mostly cannerymen, and a number of Chinese, as deck passengers. She loaded tinplate and other cannery supplies at the outer wharf yesterday afternoon, and carried lumber for a new cannery being erected on the Skeena. In all she had quite a large cargo, as some of the freight of the Boscowitz was turned over to her. Among those who took passage north on the Willapa were T. F. Childs, who goes to look over some mining property; W. B. Skillen, of Inverness cannery, and wife; M. Lennan, J. Olsen and G. N. Lucas.

TEES ARRIVES.

Reaches Port From Canneries and Way Ports of Northern Coast.

Steamer Tees Reached Union yesterday morning, and after landing coal proceeded to Vancouver, and after discharging the freight and passengers, there she came on to Victoria, arriving at an early hour this morning. Quite a large number of passengers have been booked for the next trip of the Tees, on which she is to leave on Monday. Already there are about 25 saloon passengers, and some 150 Chinese and Japanese deck passengers booked for the steamer. She will take 100 Chinese to the Skeena and a party of Japanese. She will also take north much cannery freight.

MARIN NOTES.

Steamer Boscowitz will be hauled out on Turpe's ways this morning and repaired as soon as possible in order that little time may be lost before she goes north again. Her Chinese passengers are remaining on board and she will take the most of her cargo north, but a small amount having been transferred to the Willapa.

U. S. lightship tender Manzanita, which is on a cruise among the bays and abds to navigation, arrived in James Bay yesterday afternoon and will leave this morning, continuing her voyage. She called in order to make enquiries from Capt. Gaudin, local agent of marine and fisheries, regarding the fishery.

THE NERVES RULE THE BODY

Feeble Nerves Are Anxious to New Vigor and Life by the Use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (Pills).

The movements, the functions and the very life of each and every organ of the body are under the direct control of that great organism—the nervous system. Whether weakened and exhausted by over-work, worry or disease, the effect is always to produce derangements of the most serious order, and the result is usually paralysis, locomotor ataxia, prostration, epilepsy or insanity.

When nervous, irritable, sleepless and restless, re-stabilize the wasted nerve cells by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills). Don't wait for neuralgic pains and nervous headache and dyspepsia to drive you to the use of the great nerve restorative.

The longer you delay treatment the more distant will be your recovery. Nervous diseases never wear away, but gradually get worse. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food (pills) is the only preparation which is certain to cure you, and it is certain because it contains in condensed form the very elements of nature which go to form new nerve tissue. It cures by building up the system. Fifty cents a box, at all dealers, or Edman, Bates & Co., Toronto.

If you travel, fish, hunt, or play golf, your constant companion should be Jesse Moore.

Good extras, Drill Hall, to-night.

She—But why look so blue? Papa said he would buy all my clothes after we are married.

He—I was wondering what we would have to eat—Exchange.

Digestive Machinery.

When the entire digestive machinery of the human body works with order, regularity and harmony, men and women enjoy good health. If constipation and indigestion exist, the nervous system and organs of digestion will feel the strain and become disordered.

Wills' English Pills now recommended by the best physicians, are marvelous system cleansers and digestive regulators. One box fully guaranteed to give immediate relief, and four boxes guaranteed to cure or the money handed back. Druggists and dealers sell Wills' English Pills at 25 cents, or mailed to any address by The Wills & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal. Malt Breakfast Food is the best diet for the constipated sufferer when getting rid of stomach and digestive troubles.

Chappie—She says I'm the first man she ever engaged to.

She—Well, she has got to begin on somebody, hasn't she?—Smart Set.

Long Credit Groceries & Provisions

Has Been the Rule of Thousands. Our Cash Prices Everything of the best, and the best of everything.

Deaville, Sons & Co.

The Supply Stores Hillside Avenue & First St. TEL. 324. VICTORIA.

SOMETHING

To Tone up the System After LaGrippe Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites is a splendid tonic, \$1.00 a bottle. Manufactured by Hall & Co., Dispensing Chemists, Clarence Block, cor. Yates & Douglas Sts.

Not Responsible

BRITISH BARK PRINCE VICTOR. Oscar Iverson, Master.

Neither the captain or the undersigned will be responsible for any debts contracted by the crew of the British bark Prince Victor.

H. LOGAN & Co., Agents.

In the matter of the estate of Isaac Taton, deceased, and in the matter of the official administrators acts.

Notice is hereby given that under an order of the court, dated the 2nd day of March, 1901, made by the Hon. Mr. Justice Drake, I, the undersigned, was appointed Administrator, with the will annexed, of the estate of the above named deceased. Parties having claims against the said estate are requested to forward particulars of same to me on or before the 2nd day of April, 1901, and parties indebted to the said estate are required to pay such indebtedness to me forthwith.

WM. MONTEITH Official Administrator. Dated 2nd day of March, 1901.

Chinese Root RHEUMATIC CURE

TESTIMONIALS AND REFERENCES.

AFTER FIFTEEN YEARS OF SUFFERING, RHEUMATISM GONE.

E. Cumyng, New Westminster, B. C. Dear Sir—I have to say that I was troubled with rheumatism for 15 years in my knee, which I had spent hundreds of dollars in medicine and visiting hot springs which did me no good. After using the Chinese Root Remedy I was relieved in half an hour and am now cured entirely. That was on Monday last, June 11th. Yours truly, W. INSLY, Proprietor Colonial Hotel.

New Westminster, B. C., June 14th, 1900.

RHEUMATISM GONE—QUITE WELL.

Dear Sir—My son Charles was troubled with rheumatism for some time past and "as been in bed for several weeks. No doctor or physician in the city seemed to be able to do anything for him, but he was able to walk around the house in about half an hour after using your China Root Remedy, and is now well again. Yours truly, S. J. PEARCE, City License Inspector.

New Westminster, B. C., June 20, 1900.

Prepared by the Chinese Root Rheumatic Cure Co., Vancouver, B. C., and Seattle, Wash. FOR SALE BY ALL LEADING DRUGGISTS.

Henderson Bros., Wholesale Druggists, will supply the trade. Price, per package, \$2.00.

In days long ago the fond lover would sing: Eternal affection, and sing The praise of his love 'neath her window—but now We've grown out of that sort of thing. The old-fashioned pledge by the bright stars above Is rather played out and effete; We live in more practical times, dearest Let's go and have something to eat!—March Smart Set.

ARMOUR'S Extract-Beef

The Best Extract of the Best Beef

FOR Soups, Sauces and Beef Tea.

Sold by all druggists and grocers.

Canadian Depot—JAMES ALLEN, Montreal.

Ceylon is second to none in its methods of tea-growing and tea-packing. That is the reason of the excellence of Houdi Ceylon Tea.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

Electoral Districts of Victoria City, South Victoria and Esquimalt, and the Land Districts of Rupert, Sayward, Quatsino, Coast, Queen Charlotte Islands, North Saanich and part of Barclay and Clayoquot.

Notice is hereby given, in accordance with the Statutes, that Revenue Tax and all taxes levied under the "Assessment Act" are now due for the year 1901. Assessed taxes are collectable at the following rates, viz:

If paid on or before the 30th day of June, 1901:

Three-fifths of one per cent on real property.

Two and one-half per cent on assessed value of wild land.

One-half of one per cent on personal property.

On so much of the income of any person as exceeds one thousand dollars in accordance with the following classification, upon such excess the rates shall be, namely:

Class A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one per cent, up to five thousand dollars, and two per cent on the remainder.

Class B.—On ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent, up to ten thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent on the remainder.

Class C.—On twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, two and one-half per cent, up to twenty thousand dollars, and three per cent on the remainder.

Class D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three per cent, up to forty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent on the remainder.

If paid on or after 1st July, 1901:

Four-fifths of one per cent, on real property.

Three per cent on the assessed value of wild land.

Three-fourths of one per cent, on personal property.

Upon such excess of income:

Class A.—On one thousand dollars and not exceeding ten thousand dollars, one and one-half per cent up to five thousand dollars, and two and one-half per cent on the remainder.

Class B.—On ten thousand dollars and not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, two per cent up to ten thousand dollars, and three per cent on the remainder.

Class C.—On twenty thousand dollars and not exceeding forty thousand dollars, three per cent up to twenty thousand dollars, and three and one-half per cent on the remainder.

Class D.—On all others in excess of forty thousand dollars, three and one-half per cent, up to forty thousand dollars, and four per cent on the remainder.

Revenue Tax, \$3.00 per capita (Victoria City excepted).

C. BOOTH, Assessor and Collector. Victoria, B. C., February 28th, 1901.

San Francisco Wrecking Company Inc.

Sub-Marine Diving Apparatus, For Sale and to Rent.

Office—42 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

Canadian Pacific Navigation Co. (LIMITED)

WHARF STREET, VICTORIA.

Time Table No. 55—Taking Effect November 15th, 1900.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Daily, at 1 a.m. from inner wharf, Vancouver to Victoria—Friday at 1:15 p.m., on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner, Lulu and Islands—Tuesday and Friday at 7 a.m. Leave New Westminster for Victoria and Way Ports—Wednesday and Saturday at 7 a.m.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave for Port Simpson and intermediate points via Vancouver, 1st and 15th of each month, at 11 p.m.

ALASKA ROUTE.

Steamships of this company will leave every Wednesday, via Vancouver, for Wrangell and Skagway, at 8 p.m.

BARCLAY SOUND ROUTE.

Steamers leave Victoria for Alberni and Sound Ports on the 10th, 15th, and 20th of each month, extending latter trips to Quatsino and Cape Scott.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notice.

G. A. CAILEY, General Freight Agent.

FRED. WELDON, General Passenger Agent.

By their attorney in fact, C. A. Holland.

STEAMER B. BOSCHOWITZ

Will sail from Porter's wharf on the 12th and 27th of each month for Nas and way ports, via Vancouver.

Office 36 Fort St.

J. D. Warren, Manager.

H. C. MARTINDALE, Art Master, Portrait Painter, Etc.

Removing From 39 Montreal St. to Studio Over Mr. Somers' Art Gallery, Government Street.

Ceylon is second to none in its methods of tea-growing and tea-packing. That is the reason of the excellence of Houdi Ceylon Tea.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

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LY. 8:30 a.m. At. 4:40 p.m. LY. 11:30 a.m. At. 2:00 p.m. LY. 12:15 p.m. At. 1:25 p.m. LY. 2:00 p.m. At. 1:15 p.m. LY. 4:35 p.m. At. 9:30 a.m.

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The company's steamships State of California, Walla Walla, Umatilla and City of Puebla, carrying H. B. M. Mail, leave Victoria.

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FOR ALASKA Leave SEATTLE 9 p.m.

COTTAGE CITY—Mar. 11, 26, Apr. 10, 25, May 10.

SENAIOR—Mar. 1, 16, 31, Apr. 15, 30, AL-KI—Mar. 6, 21, Apr. 5, 20.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA—May 5, 20. CITY OF TOPEKA—May 15.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. The steamer COTTAGE CITY, carrying H. B. M. Mail, leaves Victoria for Alaska at 6 a. m., Mar. 12, 27, Apr. 11, 26, May 11.

For further information obtain company's folder. The company reserves the right to change steamers, sailing dates, and hours of sailing, without previous notice.

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The Colonist.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1901.

Published by
The Colonist Printing & Publishing
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No. 27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.
PERCIVAL R. BROWN, Manager.

THE DAILY COLONIST.

Delivered by Carrier at 20c. per week, or
mailed postpaid to any part of Canada (ex-
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ing rates:

One Year \$6 00
Six Months 3 00

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Six Months 75
Three Months 40

Sent postpaid to any part of Canada and
the United States.

TERMS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

All new advertisements and changes of
advertising, to ensure their being inserted
should be handed in to the business office
not later than 6 p. m. Advertising will
be accepted up to 8 p. m. at the business of-
fice, but insertion cannot be guaranteed.
For urgent advertising after 8 p. m., con-
sult the Night Editor.

A RAILWAY MEETING.

A public meeting is called to be held
in the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday
evening, to discuss railway matters.
There never has been a time in the history
of the province when greater interest
was taken in the transportation
question. The responsibility of the govern-
ment in the premises is a weighty
one. Its desire and duty is to arrive at
such a solution of the several problems
as will be in the best interests of the
province. While the terms of the notice
calling the meeting are general, there is
hardly any doubt that the principal sub-
ject discussed will be the proposed line
from the Coast to the Boundary coun-
try. The government does not under-
rate the importance of this, and will en-
deavor to secure such a line on the best
possible terms. Doubtless the expres-
sions of public opinion at the proposed
meeting and others will aid the govern-
ment in reaching a conclusion, that will
be satisfactory to the people, whose
welfare ought to be the first object of
any administration.

PROTECTION OF CAPITAL.

The time has come when it is neces-
sary in this province to give close con-
sideration to the trend of legislation re-
lating to invested capital and industrial
pursuits. During the last few years a
disposition has been exhibited on the
part of, perhaps, a majority of aspir-
ants for political honors to pander to a
small minority of the population, and
to gain votes by the advocacy of meas-
ures which frighten away capital and
disturb existing industries. Undoubt-
edly British Columbia is a country of
great resources. The half has not
been learned about them, and half that
has been learned has not been told to
the world. But we have no monopoly
of resources. Other countries possess
the same elements of wealth as ours,
at least of that wealth which attracts
investment and leads to rapid develop-
ment. Mexico, South Africa, Aus-
tralia and other countries can easily
be named where there are rich de-
posits of minerals. The Orient is being
opened to Caucasian enterprise, and in
the course of a few years will be an
exceedingly formidable competitor with
other lands in the investing centres.
Our province, rich though it is, is only
one of many places where men of
energy and credit will go with money,
to be followed by thousands of working
men. Even in our own Dominion we
have areas which compete with us. It
has recently been stated on authority
that the industries established on the
Canadian side of the Sault Ste. Marie
will lead to the settlement in the
vicinity of at least 100,000 people in the
immediate future. Northern Ontario,
while not equal in natural wealth to
our province, is a formidable competitor
with us in investments and immigration,
and is getting the better of us. Mean-
while a disposition is manifest here to
disregard, not the rights of invested
capital, for capital has no intrinsic
rights, but the conditions under which
the capital needed before the resources
of the province can be developed and
labor be given employment. There is
no greater folly than to cater to a few
voters by seeking to establish condi-
tions under which progress will be im-
possible.

We have said "a few voters," and
we use this expression because we be-
lieve the very great majority of the
British subjects resident in this province,
no matter in what department of
industry they are to be found, are ready
to do what is right in these matters.
Many of them have been misled. They
have been shown only one side of the
case. They have been taught to be-
lieve that there is an antagonism be-
tween capital and labor. But they are
open to reason and quite as able to un-
derstand economic problems as any one

else. They have the welfare of their
families at heart. They want to see
the country in which their children are
growing up made prosperous, because
they know that there is no line of de-
marcation between social ranks or be-
tween employer and employed, but that
the fellow, who has the right kind of
stuff in him, can attain to any position—
social, financial or political—to which
he may aspire. Show such men as
these—the artisans, who live clean and
honorable lives, the men whom, thank
God, British Columbia can count by
thousands—the true path of their duty
to their country, and they will walk in
it, though all the demagogues on the
Continent should seek to lead them
astray. What seems to be needed is
that some one will face the situation
with courage, and will speak the truth,
relying upon the dynamic force of the
truth for victory.

We deny in the most emphatic man-
ner possible that any disposition exists
on the part of capitalists to oppress
working men, or to reduce them to a
condition of serfdom. On economic
grounds the man who has money to in-
vest would prefer to see the men to
whom he gives employment independent
and contented. He knows that the
higher the class of men, the better the
service they will render. The notion
that employees must be ground down
to the last notch is one that lingers in
the sweating shops of the great cities,
but has no place in the industries of
which British Columbia is the seat, nor
is it favored by the class of men who
invest here. Putting the case on the
low plane of self-interest, the repre-
sentatives of capital may be trusted not
to exact unreasonable conditions from
the workmen. We do not wish to be
understood as suggesting that all
laws for the regulation of the relations
between employers and employed should
be repealed. We do not wish to be
thought to be objecting to the operation
of labor unions within proper limits.
We only ask that reason and common
sense shall prevail, and that the aim of
both parties to the subject matter shall
be so to exercise their own rights that
they will not interfere, any more than
is absolutely necessary, with the rights
of others, which is, as most people
know, the very foundation of free
government.

Let us take the case presented in this
province. There was the eight-hour
law. A certain number of people
clamored for an eight-hour day as though
there was some scientific principle in-
volved. That law was passed without
the slightest consideration being given
to the industry to which it was applied.
It was introduced as a political trick
and passed without discussion. If any
of the members of the house foresaw
its dangerous character they never
made any objection, for what reason we
shall not now stop to inquire. There is
not a man, cognizant of the facts, who
will deny that the eight-hour act was
a bid for votes. If it is desirable to limit
the hours of work underground in
mines to eight—and we are far from
saying that it is not—surely before such
a change was made in an important
industry, there should have been some
sort of consultation between the parties
interested, and some one should have
been in a position to inform the house
as to the effect of the proposed change
upon the mining industry. In other
words, the house should have gone at
the question with its eyes open, and not
take a leap in the dark. Let us take
the case presented by Mr. Hawthorn-
thwaite's bill—and we do not refer to
this measure because we think it neces-
sary to do so in order to defeat it, but
simply as illustrating the sort of dan-
gers to which invested capital is sub-
jected in this province. It is obvious
that if legislation along such lines is to
be permitted, the time is measurably
near when it will be impossible to get
men to invest money in coal mines, and
when it may be that mine owners will
feel compelled to shut down their works
rather than submit to the arbitrary
exactions of employees, who may or
may not have been a month at work
in the mine, and may not intend to re-
main there.

There are investments of another
class, which may be prejudicially af-
fected by legislation. When men come
into a country and in good faith invest
their money, they have a right to some
consideration at the hands of the legis-
lature. They have a right to expect
that the value of their investments will
not be lessened by hostile legislation or
by the enforcement of arduous condi-
tions. Unless care is taken in this re-
gard, the people of British Columbia
may find out when it is too late that
they have lost a precious opportunity
slip by, and that the men, whose money
is so much needed here to develop our
great resources, have looked elsewhere,
and that the men in whose alleged be-
half pernicious legislation is put on the
statute book, will be compelled to seek
elsewhere the livelihood, which they
have prevented themselves from earn-
ing here.

AS TO REDISTRIBUTION.

It is a curious and very interesting
fact that Mr. Brown's resolution in the
House, demanding that a redistribution
measure should be immediately brought
down, is widely divergent in principle
from the platform laid down by Mr.
Martin, leader of the opposition, and
adopted by the other quasi leaders,
Messrs. Brown and Curtis, during the
recent general elections. What was
evidently satisfactory to those gentle-
men at that period is not satisfactory
to them now; and they must have ex-

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

Just Arrived and Quite Fresh :
Egyptian Court Mazri Large
Khedives No. 5'S
Ras-El-Tin Palace Dames
At TURNER, BEETON & Co.,
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Government Street

KEEWATIN FLOUR

Lake of the Woods Milling Co.

Best in the World. Quality Always the Same.

DID YOU EVER USE

NOVO

Well, you should try it. It cleans Suits, Dresses, Carpets, Linoleums, and Paint

work perfectly.

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PRICE PER TWO GALLON BOTTLE—\$1.25

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MOWAT & WALLACE, SCHROEDER BROS.
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MONTREAL.

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A Handsome Catalogue

of about 350 pages, profusely illustrated, giving descriptions and prices of the goods

we offer for sale, which will be mailed

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to any address on application.

Our facilities for doing a mail order business are unexcelled. We carry a very

comprehensive stock, and will do everything in our power, by sending samples, etc.,

to give customers the most complete satisfaction.

A trial respectfully solicited.

HENRY MORGAN, & CO.,
MONTREALceedingly poor memories not to have
kept in mind the attitude they assumed
in regard to that question prior to June
9, 1900.

At a public meeting addressed by
Messrs. Martin and Curtis, the then
leader of the government, in justifying
the course he took in helping to defeat
the redistribution measure submitted by
the Semlin Administration, said: "If I
had voted for redistribution, you would
not have got it any quicker than under
the present circumstances. It was the
present intention of the government to
delay the Redistribution Bill until after
1901, when the census would be taken
and a basis given upon which redistri-
bution could be made." This was the
general line of defence of the present
leaders of the opposition during that
campaign. The curious feature in con-
nection with the present policy of the
opposition is that in face of the solemn
promise of the government that a Redi-
stribution Bill would be submitted,
based upon the census of 1901, they
should now press for something entirely
different to what they themselves ad-
vocated a few months ago.

It is also significant that in his plat-
form, Mr. Martin, while advocating a
Redistribution Bill, was careful to qual-
ify his position by stating that due con-
sideration would be taken of those con-
stituencies which, by their physical
characteristics, sparse population, and
other conditions, were entitled to pro-
portionately greater representation than
the more populous districts. His exact
language, in fact, was as follows: "The
redistribution of the constituencies on
the basis of population, allowing to
sparsely populated districts a propor-
tionately larger representation than to
populous districts and cities"; in other
words, admitting the impossibility of
carrying into effect any such policy as
Mr. Brown advocated on the floor of
the House in moving his resolution. A
whole day was wasted in a discussion,
the only possible or useful result of
which was to demonstrate how com-
pletely the members of the opposition
can stultify themselves.

CONSTIPATION

Cured by Using

"GARFIELD TEA."

ALL DRUGGISTS. 25 CENTS.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

In view of the arrival of the Duke
and Duchess of York in this city in the
month of October next, it would be an
excellent thing if the government could
arrange that the new Government
House should be ready for their recep-
tion. The legislature has authorized
the construction of the building, and
there is no reason that we are aware of
why the work should be delayed. Under
normal conditions the time would not
be considered long enough for the
work, that is, a contractor would not be
asked to finish it within the time to
elapse before the visit of Their Royal
Highnesses, but we suppose it is only a
matter of enough men to get the work
done in time, and we are very sure that
additional interest would attach to the
structure for all time to come, if it was
opened for occupation by being used as
a temporary home for the Heir Apparent
on the first occasion when the person
standing in that relation to the
throne has made a tour of all the self-
governing parts of the Empire. There
may be difficulties in the way of carry-
ing out that suggestion, but we hope the
government will give it every considera-
tion.

A correspondent says that there would
be no reason to complain of the habit
of some people of walking on the grass
alongside the sidewalks surrounding the
Parliament building, if the government
would carry out the original plan of lay-
ing asphalt walks. We have evidently
awakened the wrong passage.

An annoying and wholly inexcusable
error occurred in the report of the in-
terview with Mr. Dunsinuir in yester-
day's Colonist. Mr. Dunsinuir was
made to say that miners could not make
as much under the system, which did
away with pay for turning places, as
they could under the old system. What
he said was that they could earn
as much, although the new system was
a more economical way of mining.

ALMOST CONSUMPTION.

Mr. J. J. Dodds, of Pleasant Ave., Deer
Park, Ont., writes: "I have suffered in my
head and throat and all over my body since
last summer from a very heavy cold, which
I could not get rid of. I have tried several
of what are considered good remedies, but
none seemed to be of any avail. I began
to think that my cold was developing into
consumption, as every many have to my
knowledge. I am thankful now to say that
Dr. Chase's Syrup of Linseed and Turpen-
tine has worked a complete cure, as I am
now entirely free of the cold."

Good extras, Drill Hall, to-night.

STEELE, BRIGGS SEED CO. LIMITED
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28 YEARS PROGRESS
RESULTS FROM SUPPLYING
GOOD SEEDS
CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE
—SUPPLIED BY—
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This hanger is displayed in all stores where Steele, Briggs' seeds are sold. Steele,
Briggs' seeds are always fresh, they are suited to Canada, they are the safest seeds
that can be bought. Every packet is generously filled, you get best value in Steele,
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Send your name for Catalogue.

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PURE OAK TANNED

BELTING

is the only
Genuine Oak Tanned Belt
made in the Dominion.

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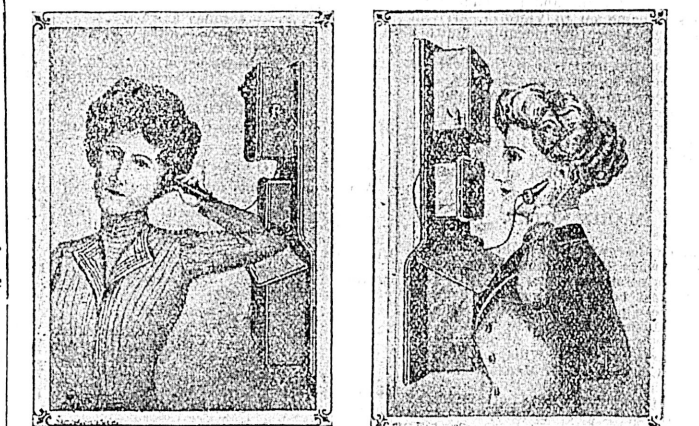
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general merchandise, are requested to send
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established in the province, to
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Consul for Sweden and Norway,
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VICTORIA, B.C.

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A nice range of medium priced Parlor Tables in Elm and Oak, \$25.00 to \$35.00, just opened this week at Weller's.

Good extras, Drill Hall, to-night.

A meeting of persons interested in forming a Poultry Association will be held in Committee Rooms, City Hall, on Tuesday, March 19, at 8 p.m.

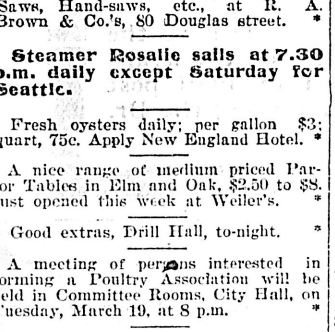
E. G. Prior & Co. are selling off "Ivanhoe" bicycles dirt cheap. Only a few left.

Another elegant line of Go-Carts, comprising some of the Daimler Adjustable, which are the most popular and useful made, at Weller's.

The importance of pure food and pure beverages is daily becoming more fully recognized by law and common sense. The purity of Hondt Ceylon Tea is guaranteed by its history.

Basketball, Drill Hall, to-night.

Shamrock button-holes for St. Patrick's Day, for sale at 36 Broad street, 5c. each.



Every Branch OF Mens' Furnishings
Is carefully looked after in this store. Have you seen our new Neckwear. We're a little ahead—as usual—of the trade with our SPRING GOODS, and you get the pick of the latest NOVELTIES here.
SEA & GOWEN
Mens' Furnishers.
I. O. O. F. Block. 50 Douglas Street.



Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ltd.
DEALERS IN HARDWARE
Iron, Pipe, Fittings, and Brass Goods. Building, Mining and Logging Supplies a Specialty. Jessop, Firth, Canton and other Steel.
Telephone 2. P. O. Box 423.
WHARF STREET, Victoria, B. C.

FOR LADIES
Diamond-set Gold Watches; Solid Gold Chains. Something dainty just to hand. Call and see.
FINE WORK
Is our specially strong point and everything entrusted to us is guaranteed.
Twenty years' experience in handling watches of the highest grade.
GOLDSMITH and SILVERSMITH
Give Us a Trial.
E. ANDERNACK,
The Jeweller, 57 Yates Street

THE WESTSIDE
CORNER OF GOVERNMENT AND FORT STREETS. 15th March, 1901
Saturday Specials
Boys' Clothing
It is a well known fact that we have no old stock to offer in boys' clothing. It is equally well known that all our boys' clothing is manufactured by the best firms in the east, in clean, healthy factories, by experienced men tailors. We guarantee every garment perfect fitting, and better value than can be bought anywhere else, or your money returned.
1500 pairs boys' tweed pants, grey or brown, sizes 22 to 30 inches, usual 75c and 80c pair. . . . Saturday, 50c a pair
Boys' Tweed Suits
310 boys' two piece Halifax tweed suits, in sizes 24 to 30 inches. . . . Saturday, \$2.45 a suit
190 boys' three piece tweed suits in grey or dark tweed or serge. . . . Saturday, \$2.90 a suit
Kid Glove Day on Saturday
Ladies' French Suede gloves, perfect fitting. . . . Saturday 90c a pair
Ladies' French kid gloves, the usual \$1.25 quality. . . . Saturday, \$1.00 pair
The New Idea Dress Patterns are the best. . . . 15c each
THE HUTCHESON COMPANY, LTD. VICTORIA, B.C.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY
Special Train Service
For Fishermen
To Shawnigan Lake
Saturday, March 16th
Trains leave Victoria 9:00 a. m. and 3:10 p. m. Excursion tickets on sale, good to return Sunday, March 17th, \$1.40.
Sunday, March 17, Trains Leave at 7:00 and 9 a. m.
Return Fare on Sunday, One Dollar.
GEO. L. COURTNEY, Traffic Manager.

Beware of Pickpockets
Startles you and you feel for your watch. Be on your guard and
Watch When Buying Teas
We have some excellent values in teas, the prices of which we know will strike the thrifty housewife right. We quote this week:
Ceylon "Special" in 1 lb packages, regular 40c at. . . . 35c
Finest Packin Congo in 5-lb boxes, regular \$1.50, at. . . . \$1.00
Finest Packin Congo in 10-lb boxes, regular \$3.00 at. . . . \$2.00
Our Ceylon Blend, regular 35c, at. . . . 30c
Always on hand Wellington, Delta or Eden Bank Butter; also Lipton's and Armour's Hams and Bacon.
THE SAUNDERS GROCERY CO., LD.
39 and 41 Johnson Street.

Here They Are
The best lot of Slippers you ever saw for the money. * * *
See Window
Shoe Store Opp. City Hall
Jas. Maynard

HOUSEKEEPERS' ATTENTION.
Springtime is here, and with it follows housekeeping. The Sanitary Feather Renovator is now ready to receive all feathers whether new or old, and can turn out first class work on short notice. We also renovate Mattresses, Lounges, Easy Chairs, make awnings, and clean Carpets, etc., at very reasonable rates.
B. DEACON, Prop.
Cor. Fort & Blanchard Sts. Phone 392.

NOTICE
GLASSES ADJUSTED. EYES TESTED FREE.
A Reminder
It pays to remember that the best place in the city for
WATCH REPAIRING
—IS—
BLYTH'S
An expert in Fine English Watch Work.
65 FORT STREET. NEAR DOUGLAS

Columbia, Cleveland, Crescent, Quickstep, Day Bicycles
Prices from \$35 Upwards
M. W. WAITT & CO.
44 Government Street.

DEBATE ON School Bill
Masterly Argument of Mr. Murphy of East Yale in Its Support.
Legislative Assembly, Friday, March 15.
The Speaker took the chair at 2:15 p. m.
Rev. E. S. Rowe offered prayer.
The following reports were received:
From Mr. Helmcken, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth reports of the committee on private bills, as follows:
"The preamble proved of an act incorporating the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and submit the same herewith with amendments."
"That the standing orders in connection with the petition of the Yale Northern Railway Company have not been complied with, inasmuch as, while the rules as regards publication were complied with within time, the requirements of Rule 57 were not. Double fees have been paid, but as the proposed bill is presumably in the public interests, your committee are of the opinion that the standing orders should be suspended so as to admit of the introduction of the bill, and beg to recommend the same accordingly."
"That they have considered the petition of the British Columbia Mining Association for leave to present a petition for leave to introduce a bill, and find that the petitioners duly complied with the rules as regards publication, but that, owing to the absence of several of the petitioners, it was impossible to have all the petitioners sign the petition for leave within time. The requirements of Rule 57 have been complied with. Your committee are of the opinion that the prayer of the petitioners should be granted, and that the standing orders should be suspended, so as to admit of the presentation of the petition, and beg to recommend the same accordingly."
The standing rules were suspended and the reports adopted.
Mr. Ellison introduced a bill to incorporate the Yale Northern Railway Company, which was read a first time.
Mr. Ellison presented the bill, report of the railway committee, an act to incorporate the Midway & Vernon Railway Company, which was received.
Hon. Mr. Wells introduced a bill respecting inspection of steam boilers and the examination and licensing of engineers in charge of steam boilers, and engines, which was read a first time.
Hon. Mr. Prentice introduced a bill to incorporate the Royal Columbian Hospital, which was read a first time.
Mr. Curtis asked the Provincial Secretary the following questions: "1. Have officers been appointed to enforce the provisions of the British Columbia Immigration Act at interior railway points on the eastern and southern boundaries of the province? 2. If not, does it intend to do so, and if so, when? 3. If it does not intend to do so, what is the reason for such failure to enforce the act?"
Hon. Mr. Prentice replied: "Yes; upon the recommendation of the immigration agent for the Mainland district, a deputy immigration officer has been appointed at Fernie, at Grand Forks and at Greenwood."
Mr. Curtis asked the Minister of Finance: "Of the revenue of \$244,019.41 received from West Kootenay district during the last fiscal year, how much was received from the mining divisions of Trail, Reel, Nelson and St. George?"
Hon. Mr. Turner replied: "Returns furnished by district assessors and collectors do not conform to the boundaries of mining divisions in showing the revenue derived from each division separately; therefore, the information cannot be given from the data at the department."
Mr. Tatlow asked the Provincial Secretary: "Is it the intention of the government to proclaim the 24th of May (Empire Day) a public holiday?"
Hon. Mr. Prentice replied: "The following bill is now before the Legislature: 'An Act Respecting Victoria Day—His Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and House of Commons of Canada, enacts as follows: (1) Throughout Canada, in each and every year, the 24th of May, when not a Sunday, being the birthday of her late Majesty Queen Victoria, shall be a legal holiday, and shall be kept and observed as such under the name of Victoria Day. (2) When the 24th of May is a Sunday, the 25th day of May shall, in lieu thereof, be a legal holiday throughout Canada, and shall be kept and observed as such under the same name.'"
The answer was received with cheers.
The Debate on the School bill was resumed by Mr. Murphy. The bill could not be considered without also considering the act amending the Assessment Act. The bill proposed extending the system inaugurated in 1893, in the case of the Coast cities, to the other cities and towns of the province, and this could not be done without a readjustment of the taxation. This would most affect the Coast cities, and the leader of the opposition had protested that it would increase Vancouver's burden by \$3,000, and probably slightly increase that of other cities.
Figures showed the present cost of education to be as follows: For 1899-1900, amount of revenue, \$1,544,103;

Underwear Special
Mens' all wool, double breasted, regular price \$2 a suit, for this week \$1.25 per suit. A new lot of hats just arrived.
Phillips
104 Government Street. Adelphi Block, near Yates Street.
Just Arrived
a large assortment of
ENGLISH SAILORS.
COLUMBIA HOUSE
81 DOUGLAS STREET.
Mrs. So-and-so SOX
And all the other good, shrewd married women buy their husbands'
W. G. Cameron
VICTORIA'S CHEAPEST CASH CLOTHIER.
55 JOHNSON STREET.
Here it just happens that women are better judges of wool than men, and it just happens that we are never out of the best 25c value men's wool sox, colors, olive, green, black, brown, grey and drabs. All sizes.
Have you seen the new comfort half-sock for men? Black cotton tops, with natural grey wool feet. It's solid comfort for sweaty or cold feet.
crease, and why should they not? Increase of wealth, and the people should be benefited. But the government would continue to aid. They would still contribute, under this bill, \$13 per capita, which was by far the largest proportion of the ordinary expenditure on schools. Moreover, the cities would get a grant for high schools, of which they only reap the benefit. It was a case of choosing between this reduction of expenses of education or lowering the standard, or abandoning all development of the province.
He was pleased with Mr. Martin's fair criticism of the bill. He had complained that the smaller cities would have to provide school buildings. Well he (Mr. Murphy) thought the government should give those towns who hadn't them already, good school accommodation. Then as the population increased, and the wealth of the community increased, they would be able to meet the extra cost of schools without feeling the burden. (Applause.)
As regard to the revenue tax, the principle could not be wrong and oppressive, or Mr. Martin would have repealed it when he had the opportunity. He could not stigmatize it as the nefarious thing which some newspapers popularly believed to voice his opinion. He declared it to be without stultifying himself. He said it was wrong because it taxed the people least able to pay taxes—the laboring classes. In that he was wrong. The province must have money for public works, railways and general development; there must be increased taxation. But the government did not start by imposing this revenue tax. Last session they imposed a tax on coal and on the mineral output, and during the recess they abolished the rebate on lumber. Mr. Robins, of the New Vancouver Coal Company, begged the government not to impose the tax on coal, which would ruin the industry. Other industries protested against being taxed. Mine-owners and lumbermen declared they could not stand it. The member for Rossland vehemently opposed putting a tax on minerals; in fact, every person whose pocket was affected cried loudly against being taxed. He was glad that the government had had the courage to take a determined stand.
Mr. Curtis—On what ground did I oppose the tax?
Mr. Murphy—I only said you did oppose it. I did not attempt to explain your reasons.
Mr. Curtis protested again, but Mr. Murphy repeated that he had opposed the tax most strenuously, whatever his motives might have been. Every tax is opposed, no matter what class it touches, and the increase in the revenue tax must meet with opposition, like that which went before it. (Applause.)
No one would venture to say that the government had not expended the money derived by those taxations to the best advantage, or that they had spent a dollar unnecessarily. It was absurd for him and his followers to come to him and ask large appropriations for their constituencies, and then, when taxation was proposed, oppose it. The ordinary citizen would blame the supporters of the bill for assisting the government to impose this new tax of \$2, but in time all would come to acknowledge its justice. Mr. Martin owned that the tax had some good qualities;
(Continued on Page Six.)

Association Football To-day

Senior, Intermediate and Junior
Championship Matches
to be Played.

Victorias Seniors Journey to
Nanaimo and Intermediate
Nanaimos Come Here.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock the Columbian will meet the Thistles of Nanaimo in the Intermediate Association League. The Columbian were defeated at Nanaimo, but since then they have been practising faithfully, and as a result the boys are fit to play the game of their lives. The Columbia team is as follows:

Goal, C. Marshall; backs, A. Peden and S. Shanks; half-backs, W. York, H. Nesbitt and R. Dalby; forwards, right wing J. Lawson and B. Tye, centre G. Wilson, left wing R. Fell and C. Berkeley.

VICTORIA VS. NANAIMO.

This morning the Victoria senior Association team will journey to Nanaimo to play the Conl City team in the second game in the senior league. The Victoria team is as follows: Goal, Jones; backs, A. Goward and J. Schwengers; half-backs, A. Johnson, Richardson and W. Lorimer (captain); forwards, right wing, Simpson and J. Lorimer, centre S. Lorimer, left wing Livingston and J. York.

JUNIOR GAMES.

The Junior Association League games this afternoon are sure to be well worth seeing, for a good deal depends upon the results of the two matches. The South Park and North Ward, the two leading schools in the league, meet at Benson Hill, and the battle royal will be witnessed. The teams are as follows:

South Park—Goal, N. Scott; backs, Finlaison and Thomson; half-backs, Ireland, McDonald and W. Cullin; forwards, Peden, McAfee, Rostkamp, J. Cullin and Todd; reserves, Fox, Irwin and Fawcett.

North Ward—Goal, O. Anderson; backs, H. Willie and A. Strachan; half-backs, W. Williams, F. Irvine and E. Hosker; forwards, H. Hughes, C. Cousins, H. Humber, B. Blake and P. Smith; reserves, A. Stewart, I. Walker and E. Bishop.

The teams for the game between Victoria West and the Boys' Brigade are as follows:

Brigade—Goal, Flockhart; backs, B. Johnson and W. Ross; half-backs, C. Jagers, J. Barber and J. Edmonds; forwards, C. Vines, C. Ross, W. Irving, R. Finlayson and W. Kennedy; reserves, W. Edmonds and C. Rogers.

Victoria West School—Goal, H. Brown; full backs, R. Muir and E. Tait; half-backs, G. Roller, J. McBeath and C. McNaughton; forwards, A. Campbell, A. Crocker, C. Wiggins, A. Kirk and R. Strong; reserves, S. Okell and H. Campbell.

BASKETBALL.

Team Which Is to Meet Nanaimo at Drill Hall This Evening.

In connection with the Drill Hall concert this evening, a basketball match will be played between the Victoria West and Nanaimo teams. This is a return match for the one played in Nanaimo between these two teams, in which Victoria West won; but as the Nanaimos have since been strengthened, a hard game is anticipated. The Victoria West team will be chosen from the following players: T. Cessford, C. Fairall, F. Crocker, G. Andrews, W. Fairall (captain), and N. Willard.

BASEBALL.

The Amities Re-organize For the Season.

The members of the Amity Baseball Club last evening formally re-organized for the coming season, and several new members enrolled. H. Wille was appointed delegate to attend the meeting of the British Columbia Coast League of Amateur Baseball Clubs, which takes place here on the 30th of the present month. An invitation from the Victorias to have a joint meeting of the Victorias and Amities to talk over league matters, was accepted, and a meeting will be arranged in the near future.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Victoria Hunt Club will meet at the Gorge bridge at 2:30 this afternoon for a cross-country run.

**ABSOLUTE
SECURITY.**

Genuine

**Carter's
Little Liver Pills.**

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TUBER LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION.

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

"77" It's Tonicity.

A Cold is usually caused by checked circulation, recognized by a chill or shiver. The use of "77" starts the blood coursing through the veins until it reaches the extremities, when the feet warm up and the Cold or Grip is broken, while its tonicity sustains the system during and after the attack. Many persons write: "Your '77' has proved such a blessing, I want to try Dr. Humphreys' Specifics for other diseases." In response we send free a Pocket Manual, known as "The Dainty Lady," from the picture on the cover, for which a beautiful model was induced to pose.

Humphreys' Homeopathic Medicine Co.,
Cor. William and John Sts., New York.

GRIP

BRADSTREETS.

Toronto, March 15.—Bradstreets tomorrow will say: Trade prospects at Montreal are very bright. A great many orders for hardware, metals, chemicals and other heavy goods have been received this week for shipment after the first of the month when freight rates will be lower. This is an early showing, and with the exceptional conditions which have for many weeks prevailed for the sale of seasonal lines, the outlook for wholesalers is rendered encouraging. Failures in dry goods, clothing and boots and shoes have been few and the conditions of retail trade are satisfactory.

At the moment trade is a little quiet, but with the first signs of spring activity is expected. Winter stocks have been cleaned up and the retailers are well prepared to make preparations for the coming season. There is a good demand for funds and rates are steady. Wholesale trade at Toronto this week has been active for this season. There has been a very fair inquiry for general staple lines and the next week when travellers have returned to their offices it is expected that there will be increased activity. Shipments for the spring and summer season are increasing, and a good many orders are being held back till the first of the month for the summer rates on the railways. In the meantime it is evident from the large increases in railroad earnings that large quantities of goods are going forward to retailers throughout the country. The prospects for general trade are very encouraging and there will be a large demand for staple goods in the coming season. Trade is in a healthy position and staple values are generally firmly held. There is a good demand for money at previous rates.

There has been some improvement in the jobbing trade at Winnipeg the past week. The fine weather has contributed to the movement in spring goods throughout the province, showing that disposition to make preparations for the coming season. There is a better feeling in business circles, and the outlook for trade is generally encouraging and promising. There is very little grain moving now, and prices for wheat are held firmly. There will probably be large shipments of stock cattle as soon as the spring season opens. At Vancouver, Victoria and other coast cities, trade since the turn of the year has been dull and collections slow but the feeling that the movement must soon show a considerable expansion, prices for various lines of staple produce are showing some decline compared with recent prices. Oats are dearer. It is hoped that the Klondike trade and the demand from railway operations will help increase the trade for the large Coast markets in the near future. There is a good demand for money.

Victoria, B.C., 15th March, 1901.
The Wholesale Fruit Dealers of this city have decided to close at 1 p.m. every Saturday, from the above date.

FAREWELL TO BELFRY.

Victoria's Well Known Lacrosse Player Entertained at the Dallas.

There was a jolly gathering at the Hotel Dallas last evening, the occasion being a complimentary farewell dinner to Mr. "Art" Belfry, the lacrosse player, on the eve of his departure for Telegraph Creek, where he will spend some time. There were assembled some forty or fifty of the representative athletes and sporting fraternity of the city and a most enthusiastic send-off was given Mr. Belfry by his friends and admirers. A very select dinner was served in the handsome dining room of the Dallas, which was very brilliantly decorated for the occasion by Mrs. Patterson, the glitter of silver and crystal reflected by luxurious hot house foliage forming a pretty picture against the snowy napery of the tables. The company enjoyed the repast which was served in excellent style, and then a short toast list was despatched by Mr. C. L. Cullin, acting as chairman and toastmaster. The toast to the guest of the evening was accompanied by a presentation of a handsome set of pipes, a token from his friends and admirers. The wish was expressed that in the lonely Northern camp life, the curling smoke would remind him of absent friends. Mr. Belfry replied feelingly amid much enthusiasm.

An adjournment was made to the ball-room, where an impromptu programme of speeches, songs, etc., was rendered. Messrs. T. Lefroy, H. Austin, J. Hylands and others contributing.

As a bracer Jesse Moore never fails.

**Cowan's
Cocoa and
Chocolate**

are absolutely Pure.

**GOWAN'S IGINGS
FOR CAKES**

PREPARED READY FOR USE.

A child can Ice a Cake in
three minutes.

All Grocers keep these Goods.

Debate On School Bill

(Continued from Page Five.)

it would reach the Chinese and Japs. He was informed by the members from Cariboo that the miners there would be willing to have the old free miners' tax re-imposed in order to make the Chinese and Japanese pay the share of the taxes. The opposition argued that it would fall on the poor man was unfair. Property owners paid on their real estate and other property. What would the opposition propose? Would they still further tax the industries of the country? The proposed tax was just one, and was calculated to reach just that class which could not be reached in any other way, those persons who, enjoying the benefits of established institutions, protected in their life and property, shirk paying their just share of the expenditure. The schools benefit the poor perhaps more than the rich, for the latter can afford to pay for their children's education at private schools and colleges. Why should not the poor man contribute to the general revenue? Was it not better that men should pay a tax of \$5 than be saddled with an immense bonded indebtedness? (Applause.)

The people of British Columbia were peculiarly situated. To-day a man might be a laborer; to-morrow, by a stroke of fortune, a millionaire. No other country presented such possibilities. Fortunes were to be made at every turn, and all had an equal chance, but the development of the country by roads and railways would increase those chances, and he felt sure that no one would object to contribute to such development. (Applause.)

Wages in British Columbia were higher than in any other part of Canada. The man who paid \$1 a day in Ontario was actually paying more than the one who paid \$5 a day here. In Ontario the government paid laborers \$1 a day; here they were paid \$2.50. The average laborer here the alternative of working in Ontario for \$1 a day and pay no taxes, or earn \$2.50 here and pay \$5 a year taxes, and how many would accept? (Applause.) The revenue tax was not the terrible thing some people would like to make it. It was not wrong in principle. It reached the Chinese, it reached everybody, and no one can claim that it is too heavy. (Applause.)

On the question of collection, Mr. Martin said that fewer people would evade the tax; at present the tax amounted to about \$100,000. The population was, exclusive of Indians, about 175,000. Victoria collected \$10,500, which meant that only 3,100 paid. Government collectors would be able to gather in the tax where the cities had failed, and all conflict of authority would be avoided. Of course, there were people who would try to evade this or any other tax. The income tax was successfully evaded by many, but that was no argument against the successful collection of the proposed tax.

Speaking of the difference of opinion with regard to school management in cities, the clash between city councils and school trustees, he could only discuss it from a provincial standpoint. The bill made the law clear as it stands. Two courses were open. Take all power from the trustees, or give them control of ordinary expenditures. If the first were adopted, it would be just as well to abolish the trustees. Mr. Martin does not suggest this, therefore he admits that education is more important than any other department of administration. What should be the main objects of governing bodies? First, health; second, education. Even then, if there was too great expenditure it would be better than too little. The trustees should have a free hand, within certain limits to be defined, regarding ordinary expenditures.

That portion of the bill came from city councils, who seemed to think that because they collect the revenue they should be given absolute control. The trustees, however, are elected by a vote of the ratepayers at large, and are responsible as the council for the city. There had been no examples of trustees committing unwarrantable extravagance, so far as he knew. If either they or the councils did wrong, the electors had the remedy in their hands. At this point Mr. Murphy read a telegram from the secretary of the school board at Vancouver, in which he stated that the provisions of the bill restricting the powers of trustees and new financial arrangements proposed.

Mr. Martin had objected to third-class teachers holding three-year certificates, being obliged to attend the normal school. He agreed that it was too much to impose upon beginners who could not afford to come from distant points. It would practically bar poor people from the profession of teaching if they did not live in or near Vancouver. The other certificates were granted for life, and he thought the applicants should be asked to the government to rectify this in committee. Objection had been taken to the government notifying the teachers of new rules before the bill was passed. Under the old law many teachers would have had to present themselves for examination, and that meant hard work added to their daily duties. In doing away with term certificates the government had done away with this hardship. If thought they had done right in notifying the teachers in advance.

In conclusion, he congratulated the government on the evident desire to accomplish a much-needed reform with the least possible departure from existing conditions. He considered their course a wise one, and he would do all in his power, as he hoped every other member would, to assist them in putting a law that would prove acceptable to the people of the province. (Applause.)

Mr. Oliver agreed with Mr. Murphy in saying the government had shown great courage in introducing the bill. He failed to find any principle in it. The government had departed from the old system on the excuse that it was necessary to provide more revenue. People had to pay for schools in any event. It did not matter what system of taxation was resorted to. In 1890 the burden was put upon the Coast cities and towns, and it was the evident intention to extend it to the whole province. It was once the boast that British Columbia had the best school system in the world, but it was threatened by constant changes. It was unfair to compare British Columbia with Ontario. Conditions were distinctly different. If the government administered the schools properly there was no occasion whatever for friction between city councils and school trustees. The fact of the matter was the entire system was to be sacrificed for the benefit of a few high schools. Mr. Holmeken said after the logical and strong speech of the member for Yale he

felt the bill would commend itself to the house. It was incumbent on the government to see that the interests of education did not suffer while having due regard for important public works. It spoke well for the excellence of the bill that Mr. Martin declared he did not intend to oppose the second reading. But he thought it strange that he should reserve his opposition to the third reading for reasons best known to himself. The proper time to object to the bill was at the second reading.

There could hardly be any objection to the bill except in matters of detail which might properly be thrashed out in committee. Hon. Mr. Prentice had signified his willingness to accept amendments and would endeavor to facilitate the passage of a law that would meet with general approval.

Speaking for Victoria, civic delegations had intimated that they wished certain amendments. He had sent the school trustees a copy of the bill, but they had not answered or taken any steps to oppose it. He understood they were pleased with the proposals. With regard to the friction between the council and trustees, he considered it a matter of detail which might be satisfactorily settled. Referring to the duties of school trustees, he said they had an enormous responsibility which it was difficult to administer to everybody's satisfaction. The bill provided how the trustees should approach the council for funds to carry on the schools. The trustees claimed once in Victoria that the school appropriation should be a first charge on the revenue, while the council held that the public works should come first. The result was a great deal of friction. Although there was a vast difference of opinion on the point it was absolutely necessary to find money for school purposes. Restriction on the trustees is necessary, for although they are elected by the people, they are not elected for two years and were not under the same restraint as the aldermen. All items of extraordinary expenditure should be submitted to a vote of the people for they in the long run have control. A great deal might be said on this subject, but he hoped the parties interested would take advantage of the courtesy of the Honorable the Minister of Education and settle their differences by amending the bill to suit their views. There were many details that required careful consideration, but he thought these could all be arranged satisfactorily before the bill was made law.

Mr. Holmeken quoted a mass of figures showing the cost of the Victoria schools by year since 1895, and complimented Hon. Mr. Prentice on his earnest effort to reform his department and assuring him of his hearty support. Victoria contended that the new law would increase her burden greatly, and he urged Mr. Prentice to reconsider the matter of a grant and try to adjust it on more favorable terms.

Mr. Turner, in former years, had contributed liberally to hospitals. His successors in office had cut down the grants and the effect was, at least in the case of the Victoria Hospital, of which he had the honor to be president, that the directors were taught to keep down the expenditure. (Laughter.) The same might apply to the schools, and the new law might cause the trustees to cut their coat according to their cloth. (Laughter.)

He was sanguine of good times in the future of the province, which was destined to progress by leaps and bounds under the fostering care of the present government at present. They asked the house to cut down school expenditure if the other projects were successfully carried out no one would feel or begrudge the extra tax for all would be benefited by the general prosperity, and they should make the small sacrifice for the good of education. (Applause.)

Mr. Curtis complimented the house on the dignity which had characterized the debate. He was glad of the bill as it gave an occasion for the free discussion of the subject of education. He complimented Mr. Oliver on his speech, and praised the school act of 1891, as an admirable measure. He paid a graceful tribute to Mr. Prentice and Mr. Alex. Robinson, superintendent of education, for their ability and their ambition to place British Columbia at the front rank in education. The school system was an excellent one, excellently carried out. (Applause.) He then proceeded to criticize at length the whole educational system of Canada, pointing out its many defects and arguing that it tended to accomplish the objects for which it was intended in paying too much attention to training the mind at the expense of the faculties. It was a system of mental gymnastics. The requirement of the age was practical training. Object lessons were more valuable than algebra. Practical botany and instruction in mineralogy were more needed in this province than the classics. He did not believe in the "frills" taught in the high schools.

He read from the Manual of School Law the regulations regarding third class certificates, which required applicants to possess high school and normal school certificates, and pointed out the hardship this rule imposed on young teachers in forcing them to come to Vancouver at great expense. Professional training might be taught in model schools which might be established at convenient points. He would admit teachers from the other provinces with normal certificates, and would set a standard of examinations, reading and writing were sacrificed to other subjects. Text books for high schools were too many and too dear.

Mr. Prentice explained that the text books had been selected on the recommendation of a committee of experienced teachers. Concluding his criticism, Mr. Curtis pointed out that the literature used in high schools almost totally ignored Canadian authors, and even that used was not of the kind best calculated to improve the minds of the scholars.

Coming to the bill itself Mr. Curtis said the financial arrangements should have been plainly stated, separately, and not in conjunction with the school bill. The 12 tax was utterly unnecessary, gross and was not treated fairly. Coast cities had had grants of land for school purposes which interior towns and cities had not. He would support the setting aside of a large portion of public lands to the support of the schools. One of the most valuable parts of the province, Queen Charlotte Islands, were reserved from sale, presumably for railway purposes. If the government would do its duty these islands might be set aside for the benefit of the schools and avoid the increased revenue tax. There were said to be vast deposits of coal in these islands, which, if properly administered, would more than pay all the expenses of education. He claimed that his district had a surplus of revenue to the government after deducting all the amounts granted by the government for schools, roads and every other public service. The government had reserved one-quarter interest in new towns for school purposes but had not sold them to advance them in some instances not at all. He complained of the tardiness of the government in providing schools in new communities.

Hon. Mr. Prentice—Not one single application for a school building has been refused since I have been at the head of the department.

He did not refer to Mr. Prentice, but to Mr. Turner, who, during his former term of office, had neglected to furnish school buildings at Rossland. Mr. Turner—We built two costly schools at Rossland. There should be no difficulty in providing school buildings and maintaining them. The government should have a contingent fund to provide current expenses. The government seemed to think the imposition of the increased revenue tax a clever financial transaction. Rossland under the proposed arrangement, would get

Tired and Depressed

Hundreds of young
girls and women have to
depend upon their own
efforts to gain a livelihood, and there is no class more widely admired for their independence and pluck. But whether it be behind the counter, in the office, the factory, or in the home,

work means close confinement—often in badly ventilated rooms. There is a strain on the nerves; the blood becomes impoverished; the cheeks pale or sallow; frequent headaches; a constant tiredness; a rapid palpitation of the heart on slight exertion; perhaps wrinkles and a prematurely aged appearance. If the first symptoms are neglected it may lead to a complete breakdown and perhaps that most dreaded of all diseases—Consumption. A tonic is needed and for this purpose

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People

are without an equal. Their wonderful record of cures place them at the head of all medicines throughout the world. The use of these pills has made thousands of weak, ailing, despondent women and girls bright, happy and strong.

PROOF OF CURE.

Miss Emma Chaput, Lake Talon, Ont., writes:—"I cannot thank you enough for the good I have derived through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I honestly believe that but for them I would now be in my grave. My health was completely broken down. My face was as white as chalk, and if I made the least effort to do any housework I would almost faint from the exertion, and my heart would beat violently so that I feared I would drop where I stood. I was a great sufferer from headaches, and dizziness as well, and my appetite was so poor that I scarcely ate at all. I tried several medicines, but they did not help me, and then I decided to send for some of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got six boxes, and before I used them all I was as well as I had ever been, with a good healthy color, a good appetite and an entire freedom from the ailments that had made me so miserable. You may be sure I will always have a warm regard for your invaluable medicine."

But you must get the genuine, and only the genuine have the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People" on the wrapper around every box. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail post paid at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

\$7,800 and would have to pay out \$14,020. Hon. Mr. Prentice—The intention was to put the new cities on the same basis as the older cities. He would recommend that the government should provide new school buildings.

Mr. Curtis went on to show the disadvantages suffered by his and other interior districts. All the districts from Yale to the east contributed \$400,000 to the revenue and got for school purposes \$215,000, while all the other districts of the province contributed over \$900,000 and got only a little over \$71,000.

He urged the government, if necessary, to borrow money for public works and railways, and allow the school revenue to remain intact. Either that or collect this proposed tax and use it exclusively for school purposes.

Mr. Curtis then wandered off to the Chinese question, and accused the government of entering to them and the Japanese by voting against the exclusion from certain industries.

He warned the government against the result of imposing the additional tax that they sought the support of the working men at the polls, and concluded by declaring lands given away to railways promoters would pay all cost of education.

Mr. McPhillips moved the adjournment of the debate.

A bill to accelerate the incorporation of the City of Trail was read a first time.

Mr. Holmeken presented a petition to incorporate the British Columbia Mining Association.

Mr. Hall presented the first report of the printing committee.

The house then adjourned till Monday at 2 o'clock.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

On Monday next—
Mr. Martin to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend Chapter 24 of the Revised Statutes, being the Legal Professions Act.

On Monday next—
Mr. Martin to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend Chapter 59 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Fire Escape Act.

On Monday next—
Mr. Martin to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt Act.

On Monday next—
Mr. Martin to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend Chapter 67 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Provincial Elections Act.

On Monday next—
Mr. Martin to ask leave to introduce

a bill intituled An Act to amend Chapter 176 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Summary Convictions Act.

By Mr. Hayward—On Monday next—
Question of the Hon. the Minister of Finance—

What amount of money does the government of British Columbia lose by the present rebate of 20 per cent. on real estate, 20 per cent. on wild land, and 50 per cent. on personal property?

On Monday next—
Mr. Martin to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend Chapter 187 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Trustees and Executors Act.

On Monday next—
Mr. Martin to ask leave to introduce a bill intituled An Act to Amend Chapter 10 of the Revised Statutes of British Columbia, being the Arrest and Imprisonment for Debt Act.

Are free from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only. Carter's Little Liver Pills. Very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging. Try them.

On Monday next—
Mr. Martin to ask leave to introduce

Basketball, Drill Hall, to-night.

GEO. POWELL & CO.

CHEAPSIDE.
Importers and Dealers

**Majestic
Ranges**

Stoves of all kinds.
Crochery and Glassware.
Tinware and Graniteware.
General Hardware and Tools.
Agents for the Great Majestic Range.

CHEAPSIDE.

127 GOVERNMENT ST. TEL. A. 360.

**True
Loyalty!**

Not less marked than the loyalty of Canada to the Empire is that of Canadian ironworkers to "Queen's Head."—The Empire's greatest galvanized iron.

Thirty years experience has convinced them that it is the best all round iron made.

Your jobber can supply it.

**JOHN LYSAGHT, Limited, Makers,
A. C. LESLIE & CO., Montreal,
Managers Canadian Branch.**

GEO. POWELL & CO.

CHEAPSIDE.
Importers and Dealers

**Majestic
Ranges**

Stoves of all kinds.
Crochery and Glassware.
Tinware and Graniteware.
General Hardware and Tools.
Agents for the Great Majestic Range.

CHEAPSIDE.

127 GOVERNMENT ST. TEL. A. 360.

Popularity is the proof of merit
No brand of Chewing Tobacco has
achieved popularity so quickly as

PAY ROLL

Finest Chew ever put on the
market.

Sold Everywhere
Even the tags are valuable—
Save them and write for Illustrated Premium
Lists.

The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Branch Office Winnipeg, Man.,

FORMED A
LOCAL BRANCH

British Empire League in Can-
ada Has Now a Victoria
Branch.

A branch of the British Empire
League was formed in this city last
night, under the name of "The Victoria
Branch of the British Empire League in
Canada." The annual subscription was
placed at \$1. The members enrolled
were: His Worship Mayor Hayward,
Noah Shakespeare, Charles E.
Redfern, Lambert Bond, E. C. B. Bag-
shaw, Louis J. Seymour, Joseph Pierson,
Rev. W. D. Barber, F. Irving Taylor,
H. C. Janion, Clarence Melan-
O'Brien, A. F. Welby Solomon, J. M.
Wilson, Gordon M. Grant, E. O. S.
Scholefield, Henry J. S. Musket, D. H.
McDowell, Capt. Livingston Thompson,
W. Wallace Grime, R. E. Gosnell,
Charles A. Barry, Thomas A. Fyfe,
F. Finch-Smiles, F. Napier Denison,
Blanchard Bell, and Seymour Hastings
O'Dell.

The officers elected were as follows:
Chairman, Mayor Hayward; Vice-
chairmen, Charles E. Redfern, C. Mc-
Lean, O'Brien; Secretary, Charles A.
Barry; Secretary, A. F. Welby Solomon;
Committee, D. H. McDowell, Capt.
Livingston Thompson, E. O. S. Schole-
field, Rev. W. D. Barber, F. Napier
Denison, Louis J. Seymour.

It was resolved that a vote of thanks
be tendered to Mr. Prime for his efforts
in endeavoring to form this association
in Victoria, and that the committee be
requested to ask the central committee
that he be elected an honorary member.
Among the objects of the league are
these:

To promote trade between the United
Kingdom, the colonies and India; and
to advocate the holding of periodical
meetings of representatives from all
parts of the Empire for the discussion
of matters of general commercial inter-
est, and the consideration of the best
means of expanding the national trade.

To consider how far it is possible
to modify any laws or treaties which
impede freedom of action in the mak-
ing of reciprocal trade arrangements
between the United Kingdom and the
colonies, or between any two or more
British colonies or possessions.

To promote closer intercourse be-
tween the different portions of the
Empire by the establishment of cheaper,
and, where required, more direct steam
and telegraphic communication, pre-
ference being given to routes not trav-
ersing foreign territory.

To develop the principles on which all
parts of the Empire may best share in
its general defence, endeavoring to
bring into harmony public opinion at
home and in the colonies on this sub-
ject; and to devise a perfect co-operation
of the military and naval forces of the
Empire, with a special view to the
due protection of the trade routes.

Go to the football game to-day.

MEETINGS AND AMUSEMENTS

To-night at the Drill Hall concert the
second game between the Nanaimo and
Victoria West basketball teams will be
played. It is expected that this game
will be close and exciting. It will be
played in the first part of the pro-
gramme, and will start at 8:30 o'clock.
In addition to the game of basketball,
Miss Maggie Hill and Milton Douglas
will contribute character dances. The
musical programme, which is thoroughly
Irish in character, is a very inviting
one.

"The Parish Priest," which plays at
the Victoria Theatre on Monday night,
will be found by theatre-goers a de-
lightful play, where dramatic effect is
sacrificed for naturalness, and the heart
of the backbone, is appealed to by the
dramatist. It reproduces Pennsylvania
life, with all the beauties of the
Wyoming Valley, made famous by the
poet, John Boyle O'Reilly, telling a
simple love story which creeps out over
the footlights into the hearts of the
audience, and the careful unweaving
produces smiles and tears. Mr. Sully
has a character which demands from
him more artistic work than any of his
previous successes. He has surprised
and has scored an individual success long
and pleasantly to be remembered. The
play has just made a long run at the
Fourteenth Street Theatre, New York,
and last season had a four weeks' run
in Boston.

The following ladies and gentlemen will
take part at the annual Irish concert in

Temperance Hall tonight: Mrs. Standand,
Miss Russell, Mrs. Underhill, Miss Fraser,
Mrs. Lawson, Mrs. McFarlane, Messrs.
Douglas, Brown, Hubert, F. P. C. Male
Quartette and others. Concert at 8:15 p.
m. Doors open at 7:30.

What are you reading, Dorie?
Papa's poems.
Been naughty?—Punch.

Nothing Else Cures!

PAIN'S CELERY COMPOUND.

Used by Men and Women of
Wealth and Social Standing
and by the Great Army
of Tailors.

The Spring Medicine That Cures When All Others Fail.

A MARVELLOUS BANISH- MENT OF PAIN AND DIS- EASE ENDURED FOR FIFTY YEARS.

Honest and Unsolicited Testi-
mony of a Leading Montreal
Business Man.

If you have suffered agonies from
rheumatism and neuralgia during the
winter months; if your dyspepsia has
gnawed at your vitals and tortured you
from day to day; if kidney and liver
troubles threaten to end your life; if
poisoned and impure blood has shown its
effects in boils, pimples and eruptions;
if eczema or salt rheum have made you
unhappy; if sleeplessness and nervous-
ness have made you miserable and de-
pendent; if headaches, sideaches and
backaches give warning of approaching
dangers, your only hope of new life and
vigorous health is in the use of Paine's
Celery Compound, Dr. Phelps' world-
famous prescription that has done more
for suffering men and women than all
other combined remedies.

Mr. B. Hutchins, one of the best
known Real Estate and Financial
Agents in Montreal, says:
"About five years ago I wrote you a
letter acknowledging the wonderful ef-
fects your Paine's Celery Compound had
upon me after I had given it a fair trial;
that it had cured me entirely of neu-
ralgia in the head from which I had
suffered most fearfully periodically for
over fifty years, and also that it had
cured me of rheumatism in my limbs,
and braced me up generally. In fact,
it had removed every pain in my body,
and made me feel 25 years younger.
Hence my desire that all of my num-
erous friends and the public generally
should know that there really was a
cure for the painful and distressing dis-
eases of rheumatism and neuralgia."
"Accordingly, I sent you, of my own
accord, the only certificate I ever gave
for a medicine, hoping many other suf-
ferers might be induced to benefit by
the use of Paine's Celery Compound."
"I have not had a return of my old
complaint, and therefore have to con-
firm all the statements I have ever
made respecting your Compound; and
moreover, I wish to say it possesses a
merit which I think you have never
claimed for it. Most ordinary head-
aches proceed from a disordered stom-
ach, and in such cases a good dose of
the Compound will relieve the sufferer in
a few moments, as it acts promptly on
the stomach."

Finance and Commerce

MINING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

(Published by A. W. More & Co., Ltd.)
Toronto, March 15.—The following were
the closing quotations on the Mining Ex-
change to-day:

	Asked.	Bid.
B. C. Gold Fields	3 3/4	2 3/4
Black Tail	11	9
Brandon & Golden Crown	8	7 1/2
Canadian G. P. S.	7 1/2	6 1/2
Cariboo McKinney	10 1/2	9 1/2
Cariboo Hydraulic	\$1.01	\$1.00
Cariboo Star	\$1.02	\$1.01
Crow's Nest Pass Coal	80	73
California	5	4
Deer Trail Coal	3 1/2	2 1/2
Excelsior Star	8	5
Fairview Corp.	3 1/2	2 1/2
Golden Star	3 1/2	2 1/2
Granby	4 1/2	3 1/2
Iron Alaska	35	32
Knob Hill	65	62
Granby Shafter	52	45
Montreal & London	52	45
Morning Glory	9	6
Morrison	8	6 1/2
North Star	88	80
Old Ironsides	85	75
Old	12	9 1/2
Payne	48 1/2	48 1/2
Rambler Cariboo Con	30	25
Slocan Sovereign	5	3
Virtue	27	25
War Eagle Coal	42	40
Waterloo	3	2
White Bear	3 1/2	3 1/2
Whitely	12	6
Sullivan	12	8

FORENOON SALES.
Golden Star, 500, 500 at 3 1/2, 250 at 3 1/2.
White Bear, 1,000 at 3 1/2, 1,000 at 3 1/2.
C. G. P. S., 2,500, 500 at 7.
Golden Star, 2,000 at 3 1/2.

AFTERNOON SALES.
White Bear, 17,500 at 3 1/2.
B. C. G. F., 1,000 at 2 1/2.

DAILY MARKET QUOTATIONS.

(By B. Williams & Co., Stock Brokers.)
New York, March 15.—The following quo-
tations ruled on the Produce Exchange to-
day:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat	46 1/2	46 3/4	46 1/2	46 1/2
Corn	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/2	45 1/2
New York, March 15.—The following quo- tations ruled on the Stock Exchange to- day:				
Amn. Sugar	141	141 1/2	140 3/4	140
Amn. Tobacco	123	123 1/2	122 3/4	122 3/4
People's	107 1/2	107 3/4	107 1/4	107 1/4
C. M. & S. P.	150 1/2	150 3/4	149 1/4	149 1/4
C. B. & S. P.	152 1/2	152 3/4	152 1/4	152 1/4
Manhattan ex div	120 1/2	120 3/4	120 1/4	120 1/4
C. R. & P.	125 1/2	125 3/4	125 1/4	125 1/4
R. R. T.	79 1/2	81 1/4	79 1/4	81
S. P. Com.	45 1/2	45 3/4	45 1/4	45 1/4
S. P. & W. Com.	38 1/2	38 3/4	38 1/4	38 1/4
S. P. O.	92 1/2	93 1/4	92 1/4	93
L. & N. Com.	95 1/2	95 3/4	95 1/4	95 1/4
L. & N. O.	91 1/2	91 3/4	91 1/4	91 1/4
Federal Steel	43	43 1/4	42 3/4	43
N. P. Com.	85	85 1/4	84 3/4	85 1/4
T. C. & L. P.	54 1/2	54 3/4	54 1/4	54 1/4
S. & S. P. Com.	58 1/2	58 3/4	58 1/4	58 1/4
W. U. P.	88 1/2	88 3/4	88 1/4	88 1/4
Manhattan ex div.	1 per cent.			
Money loaning at 2 1/2 per cent.				

LIQUOR AND DRUG HABITS.

I guarantee to every victim of the liquor
or drug habit, no matter how bad the case,
that when my new vegetable medicine is
taken as directed all desire for liquor will
be removed in from one to three days, and
a permanent cure effected in three weeks—
the drug habit being cured almost at once.
My medicine can be taken privately and
without interfering with business duties.
Immediate results, normal appetite, im-
proved in every way. Indisputable testimony
sent sealed. Address Mr. J. G. Dixon, 81
Wilkes street, Toronto, Ont.

Basketball, Drill Hall, to-night.

BANK CLEARINGS.

New York, March 15.—The week's bank
clearings for the Dominion of Canada are:
Montreal, \$18,814,244, increase 15.2 per
cent; Toronto, \$13,201,147, increase 37 per
cent; Winnipeg, \$1,616,611, increase 1.9 per
cent; Halifax, \$1,446,548, decrease 1.4 per
cent; Vancouver, \$732,303, increase 2.3 per
cent; Hamilton, \$788,415, increase 7.9 per
cent; St. John, \$504,150, increase 11.1 per
cent; Victoria, \$405,122, decrease 1 per
cent.

Millinery opening at The White House
on Tuesday next, March 19th.

BEN WILLIAMS & CO

Stock Brokers and
Commission Agents

TO THE PUBLIC:—
We are prepared AS YOUR AGENTS, to
place orders on the New York Stock and
Produce Exchanges for Canadian and Amer-
ican Railway and Industrial Stocks, and for
Wheat, Corn or Pork, either for delivery or
for margin and clear funds. Our business is
conducted through Messrs. Downing, Hopkins &
Co. of Portland, Ore., and Messrs. D. Lobdell
& Co., New York Stock Exchange.
You are invited to our offices, 44 Fort
Street, and 10 Broad Street, where contin-
uous telegraphic quotations on the leading
Stocks and from New York Grain Mar-
ket are to be seen. Quotations received
between 7 a. m. and 12:30 p. m.

APIOL & STEEL

Superior Dittor Apple, P. Cochla,
Pennsylvania, &c.

Order of all Chemists, or post free to
\$1.00 from EVANS & SONS, LTD., Vic-
toria, B. C.

A REMEDY FOR IRREGULARITIES.
Martini. Pharmaceutical Chemist.

Notice to Dairyman and
Milk Vendors

Notice is hereby given that from and
after the 1st day of March next the pro-
visions of the "Milk Vendors By-Law" will
be enforced, and all persons interested are
hereby requested to govern themselves ac-
cordingly.

Any person desiring a copy of this by-
law, or of the necessary forms for use by
Dairyman and Milk Vendors may obtain
same at the City Clerk's office or from the
undersigned.

By order,
JAMES WILSON,
Sanitary Inspector.

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 7, 1901.

WANTED

W. G. Eden's, 125 Fort St

Old Copper, Brass, Zinc, Bottles, Coal
Oil Tins, Rubber Boots, Sacks, Etc. Or-
ders of reasonable size will be called for
promptly. The grass is beginning to grow.
Patronize the Anglo-Saxon first, last and all
the time.

CANCELLATION OF RESERVE.
CASSIAR DISTRICT.

NOTICE is hereby given that the reser-
vation placed on Crown lands siting in
the Bennett Lake and Atlin Mining Div-
ision of Cassiar District, notice of which
was published in the British Columbia
Gazette and dated 13th December, 1898, is
hereby cancelled.

W. G. WELLS,
Chief Commissioner of Lands and Wor-

C. P. R.

ENTERS

LADYSMITH

Which is surely destined to become one of
the most flourishing Cities in British Col-
umbia. A chance like this for investment
does not occur once in 20 years. Recollect

Vancouver and Seattle

When first they started up, were you lucky
enough to buy then? You can now buy
Smith today.

THOMAS KITCHIN, Head Agency
LADYSMITH

LADYSMITH

LADYSMITH

LADYSMITH

The advertisement above is difficult to
improve upon, for it is the truth, the whole
truth, and nothing but the truth.
YES. The regular daily Ferry Line be-
tween VANCOUVER and LADYSMITH is
now an accomplished fact, and in daily op-
eration, leaving Vancouver at 8 o'clock
every morning.

A REGULAR DAILY FERRY

A REGULAR DAILY FERRY

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RICHMOND

NAVY CUT

TOBACCO.

More Home Knitters Wanted.

More Home Knitters Wanted.

More Home Knitters Wanted.

More Home Knitters Wanted.

To Let or Lease

A Large Warehouse on Broughton Street. This will be fitted up to suit tenants.

PEMBERTON & SON,

VICTORIA, B.C.

45 FORT STREET.

Tailors Tell Their Story

How the Trade Has Been Affected by Chinese Competition.

Commission Receives Valuable Information from Practical Men.

The evidence taken by the royal commission yesterday was more varied than on previous days.

The first witness, Mr. James Grant, of Thomas & Grant, merchant tailors, gave a statement of conditions ten years ago, when the union of tailors had 130 members, 90 of whom were men and 40 were women. He gave an estimate of yearly earnings then as \$75,000 per man at \$18 per week, and \$30,000 for the women at \$10 per week. Apprenticeship for white tailors averaged from four to seven years.

At that time there were 18 tailor shops. There was then in the city a Chinaman, Wah Hing, manufacturer, for wholesale houses. About 1891 he commenced making clothing to measure, partially for wholesale trade and partially for retail customers, employing four hands. He was then the only Chinese in the business. On March 13th, Wednesday of this week, there had been made a count of white journeymen tailors employed in the city. The total was 21. They also counted the tailoresses, who numbered 30. This did not include manufacturers. The men now engaged in the trade average about \$12 per week and the women \$6 per week. Twenty-one men at \$12 would earn \$12.104 per year 30 tailoresses at \$6 per week would earn \$9,360 per year or \$22,461 total gross earnings. Leaving out increase of population this shows a decrease of 54 men and 45 women, which would mean a loss of population averaging 3 per head of 207 people. The decrease in wages paid was \$88,730 per year. At the present time the statement of Chinese employed was limited. The evidence yesterday showed the difficulty of getting a correct number employed on account of the objection to paying taxes. He gave a list showing a total of 54 Chinese employed in tailoring.

Witness went on to say that the making of clothes about the same all round among the white tailors, the average being \$9 to \$15 per suit. The Chinese rate was much lower. He would produce witness later to give details as to cost of Chinese work. As to hours of work the white tailors worked 9 hours per day and 6 days per week. He had been in Chinatown at all hours of the day and night and they were always working. Witness resented the insinuation that white merchant tailors sent work to be done by Chinese tailors. For his firm he could say they employed no Chinese, and so far as he had heard no one else in the trade did. They had once offered \$500 to anyone who could prove that white merchant tailors sent work to Chinese, but no one had ever come forward to try for the reward. He would bring evidence later to prove that Chinese spread the rumor with the evident intent to throw the insinuation that people might as well buy direct from the Chinese if Chinese were going to do the work.

Witness said that the merchant tailors of the city could do three times the business at little increased expense if they had no Chinese competition.

As to the wholesale trade he said there were two wholesale firms in the city who allowed customers to select cloth for a suit and then the work was given out to Chinese to make up. He would bring a witness who when out of work once had applied to a wholesale house of the city and was told he couldn't work for the rate they were getting it done. The man said he would be glad to try, but when the rate was told him he would not attempt it.

Witness then detailed the experience of his firm in wholesale manufacturing. They put in expensive machinery and made contracts with the wholesale houses, and at rates at which they could make money and that was the rate the Chinese had been getting. They were also told that they would have preference over the Chinese. They got paid in cash also while the Chinese had taken trade. They at first got \$6.50 per

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The United States should be absolutely prohibited. The treaty between Great Britain and China provided that Chinese subjects were at perfect liberty to go to British dominions.

Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley, formerly provincial sanitary inspector, found it was largely the Chinese who were responsible for sanitary trouble. The witness described sanitary regulations which he was sent to the coast mining districts by Dr. Davy to bring about providing of pure water supply, the destruction of all sewage matter, and also for the prevention of the spread of disease. He described the condition of the Chinese in his experience as more filthy than he had ever seen a Chinese habitation for human beings to occupy. Their sleeping quarters he described as a board and a blanket, and not room to turn round.

As to the possibility of assimilation, he did not see any indications of it. He hoped it would never occur, for he did not believe we should allow the deterioration of the Anglo-Saxon race by mixing with the Chinese. He did not think it was at all likely the two races would mix, as they were so dissimilar. To begin with, the Chinese looked down on the white race. Chinese servants never treated white women with proper respect. As to the desirability of allowing immigration of Chinese with a view to building up a new race, the witness emphatically said: "We don't want them." He described an epidemic of typhoid at Rosland which had occurred in his official experience, and which he had traced to Chinese direct. As to enforcing sanitary regulations, he found they simply would not do anything to prevent the Chinese from coming down to do with the inspection of Chinese quarters in the larger cities in the province. Their presence was a menace to health, he considered. The habit of Chinese laundries blowing down from their windows on the linen they were ironing was an excellent way of spreading tuberculosis, as Chinese were very subject to it, and physicians would say that from the mouth was the most dangerous means of spreading tuberculosis. In preparing bread, Chinese servants speared water over it from the mouth also. He spoke in the strongest terms of the filthy habits of Chinese gardeners, and that their methods gave them an advantage white gardeners could not compete with. He considered the Chinese as unspeakably filthy.

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dozen for ready-made pants, and the Chinese then offered to do the work at \$5.50. Witness' firm was offered the preference at that rate and in the end it came down to \$4.50 per dozen, at which rate they could not compete, and in the end went out of business. The employees were not skilled tailors and tailoresses. They were all white women and girls, and the wages were from \$16 for learners to \$40 or \$45 for experienced hands. They had employed some 40 hands. Before closing up that branch of the business they allowed the hands to try piece work giving them everything they were receiving and those whom they were paying \$1.00 per dozen, could make 40c. On every other article manufactured the experience was the same, commencing at the price then paid the Chinese, the price went down until they met with loss and they ceased manufacturing.

Witness got \$18 per week in 1891. Since then wages had declined until now. By the piece journeymen could now make about \$15 per week, but he cannot get steady work because of lack of patronage to white tailors. Work sent out by the piece was paid for in 1891 much higher than now. There was a falling off in price of 25 per cent. and over. Chinese had come to his shop offering to make up for \$4. The other tailors labor started at \$6. While prices had come down in Victoria, Nanaimo and Seattle maintain the old prices. He did not know of any Chinese tailors employed in Nanaimo. There were some in Seattle but not to the same extent as in Victoria.

To Commissioner Munn he said he was well acquainted with the state of trade in tailoring through the province. As to the Pitt-Rivers association, it did not interfere with the tailoring trade any more than other ready-made. He thought Pitt-Rivers and other good classes of ready-made clothing superior to any that Chinese turned out. He answered Commissioner Munn on matters of apprenticeship. He had learned his trade in Scotland, and there the custom was to teach all parts of the trade. He learned to work on the trade they chose. They discouraged those who applied to learn the trade, as conditions did not warrant recommending it as desirable to learn. They advised boys who applied to them not to learn.

To Commissioner Foley, he said if no check were put on the Chinese, he and others would be forced out of business. To President Clute, witness said when the union existed in 1891 there was a union scale of wages. The weakening of their numbers had broken up the union, and wages had declined since.

To Mr. Wootton, who appeared for Mr. Chas. Wilson, witness said the quality of cloth used was the same as formerly. As to legislation, he said if tailors had the same amount of protection as the lawyers or doctors, a board of examiners who would decide whether a man was fit to be a tailor, they would be in a better position.

Mr. Bradburn then cross-examined the witness.

IN THE AFTERNOON.
Mr. Grant was examined by the commissioners at the afternoon session with respect to the number of Japanese engaged in tailoring. There were two Japanese tailoring firms in the city, he said, employing seven each, and a number of Japanese were employed by Chinese tailors. The effect of the Japanese and Chinese races coming together would be to lower wages and prices still further. The Japanese conform to customs of the white race as to dress and on the street, but they would be just as injurious as Chinese. They were a little more inclined to deal with white men than Chinese. If Chinese were prohibited and Japanese admitted, it would make it equally as unpleasant as if the Chinese were admitted and Japanese excluded. He favored exclusion of Japanese as well as Chinese on the ground of their injury to the working class.

President Clute took occasion to refer to three treaties of the United States respecting Chinese. The first one, in 1868, admitted Chinese to the United States. That of 1880 provided other restrictions, agreed to by the Chinese government, allowing the United States government to limit Chinese immigration when it became a detriment. The treaty of 1894 provided that for ten years the coming of Chinese laborers to

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for the good of the whole, it was the duty of citizens to do so. British Columbia had shown its loyalty sufficiently. It was first essential to show that sacrifice was necessary.

Mr. Logg, a journeyman tailor, then gave his evidence. He had been engaged in the city about 1890, and had been here about 2 years. His average wages then were \$20 per week, by the week, and \$25 per week by piece. He had all he could do. There were at least 90 men then employed in the trade and the union had about 130 members, women included.

He said as far as they could gather, the wages for men were about \$12 per week, and \$8 per week for women. The Chinese came into competition by taking away almost all the trade, working for wages white men could not compete with. The continuance of present conditions would drive him out of the city and country, as it had others. His present earnings did not enable him to keep his family clothed and feed his children and educate them as they ought.

To Commissioner Munn, witness said he did not think Chinese and Japanese were employed to any extent in tailoring in the United States cities.

To Commissioner Foley's question, if he felt that a continuance of present conditions would eventually drive white tailors out of the country, the witness replied, feelingly: "You bet you." He expressed the belief that in time every trade would feel the effect of the competition unless the Chinese and Japanese were driven out. As to the effect on peaceful relation of the white with the Chinese, he said he knew of no industry brought into existence by the presence of Chinese. The effect on white immigration would be to check it. At present the supply of labor in his trade was too large. He had never seen any necessity for shortage of labor, nor would he warrant the importation of Chinese. Should any considerable sudden demand arise, labor could be got from other places in a short time.

To Mr. Chas. Wilson, witness said an average number of white tailors were married, but he understood the Chinese had no wives here. As to conditions in Nanaimo, they had a class of citizens there who would not patronize Chinamen under any circumstances, but he was sorry to say that in Victoria there was a class of people who seemed to prefer patronizing Chinamen; in other words, Nanaimo citizens preferred to trade under fair conditions. He gave particulars of cost of living for white men.

Mr. Grant asked some particulars as to prices prevailing here ten years ago. Witness gave answer respecting certain coats which he used to receive \$11 or \$12 for making, present prices being \$7. At the request of Mr. Grant, witness put in as exhibit the present bills, the wages in fact in Nanaimo and Seattle. Respecting ladies' tailoring, witness said the shop he was in did that class of work, and if that work were not done the number employed would be cut down to half. Chinese and Japanese were in this line also.

Mr. Logg, before retiring, volunteered a statement to the effect that while at the morning session, an attempt had been made to have it appear that some cause other than Chinese or Japanese had affected the tailoring trade. He could say they had not the competition from Eastern tailors that existed in 1890.

John Leonard gave evidence as to the monthly cost of lodging a Chinaman. He detailed a conversation with a Chi-

nese vegetable peddler. The Chinese had said he could make 75 cents per day, and his cost of living was 10 or 12 cents per day, which included food and lodging, the latter he rated at \$1 per month. He gave an instance of a young Japanese working for him who paid \$1 per month for his lodging at the Japanese mission.

To Mr. Clute, witness said he paid \$4 per month to this Japanese for wages, and gave him his board also.

Tim Kee, the first Chinese witness called, described himself as a tailor and employment agent. This year he had but two employees. Last year he had two, and the highest he ever employed was six. He made ordinary suits, working clothes, Chinese clothes, but no ladies' tailoring. He did not do first-class tailoring. His shop was 25x50 feet. His building was two stories high. He lived upstairs. The employees he had and lodged with him. He paid \$25, \$30 and \$35 per month wages. One of his present employees had worked for a year and a half. He had paid him \$25 for some six months. The other man was paid \$35 per month, and was a skilled tailor. The men worked from 9 o'clock until 8 o'clock at night. They had dinner about 1 o'clock, taking half an hour or so, and supper at 5 o'clock. He allowed the men an hour at each meal. That would make 9 hours' work each day. Sometimes, if they were "too lousy," the men help out, but not always. He was from Canton, as were his men. He was born in California and came here 23 years ago. He did not charge his men anything for board. That was given in addition to their wages. He would charge \$10 per month to anyone wanting to board with him. He charged \$8 for the cheapest coat; a cheap suit would be \$14. He charged up to \$25 for better suits. The making of a \$14 suit would be about \$8, a \$20 suit, \$10, and a \$25 suit, \$12. This would include linings, etc., which he would provide. Chinese tailors lodging out rented a room three or four together, at a cost of \$3 to \$5 a month, and lived together. Five would live about the greatest number in one room. The rooms were about 8x12. They sometimes did their own cooking; others boarded out. Boarding themselves, it would cost each about \$8 per month, plain living. He now had seven men in his house, friend and two boarders, besides himself and his two workmen and his cook. One of these boarders paid \$10 per month for board and lodging. For lodging alone \$1.50 per month was the average charge. Lodging was merely "bed, rent." They gave a lodger a bunk, and he supplied his own clothes. A common laborer's food would cost about \$7 per month. The food would be rice, pork, chicken, tea, sugar, Chinese groceries, imported from China; also green vegetables. A Chinese poor circumstances would not have much pork, chicken or Chinese imported goods. He might live for from \$4 to \$5.50. For rice alone it would cost \$2.40 to \$2.50 per month, which was the price of a mat of rice. A working man would use a winter of mat more in a month. When not working they ate three meals per day as a rule.

The witness was asked to be present at 10 o'clock this morning, when his evidence would be concluded.

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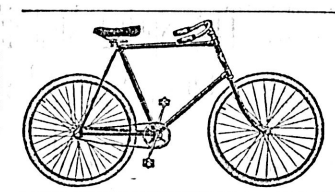
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